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INTERNATIONAL
CLIPPING

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

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Clinton's China Policy Under Attack at Home

Human Rights Issue Is Only One Part Of Complex Relationship, Experts Say

By Thomas W. Lippman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Much of the American foreign policy establishment, including three former secretaries of state and other former senior officials of both parties, has turned a collective thumbs down on the Clinton administration's policy of linking trade with China to Beijing's human rights performance.

According to them, the policy is counterproductive, harmful to larger U.S. interests in Asia, unacceptable to China and probably doomed to failure.

The strong sentiment for abandoning the policy, expressed in the aftermath of Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher's return from a

Mr. Clinton expressed confidence that the China dispute would be worked out. Page 2.

mostly fruitless trip to Beijing to press the rights issue, could complicate the administration's position as it approaches a June 3 deadline for deciding whether to extend China's trading privileges.

The more domestic opposition there is to the administration's approach, the freer Beijing may feel to continue resisting President Bill Clinton's demands.

At the same time, key members of Congress are likely to oppose any notion of weakening the administration's insistence on human rights improvements.

In recent years, Congress repeatedly has sought to write into law a link between China's trading rights and its human rights, but President George Bush vetoed such legislation in 1992 and Mr. Clinton has bought time by adopting such linkage on his own.

At a forum sponsored Tuesday by the Council on Foreign Relations, many participants expressed doubt about whether the administration was really prepared to cut off China's trading privileges over human rights.

Former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger warned that even if China was bludgeoned into making human rights gestures that would allow the administration to claim success for its policy, Beijing was likely to harbor grudges for years to come, potentially limiting Chinese cooperation on other issues such as nuclear proliferation on the Korean Peninsula.

"How many victories can we afford?" he asked.

Another former secretary of state, Lawrence S. Eagleburger, said, "If what we care about is a China that respects human rights, the best policy is a policy that maintains as many contacts as possible."

Yet another former secretary of state, Cyrus R. Vance, said the United States "should not make one interest determinative" in a complicated relationship that also involves issues of nuclear proliferation, the environment, economic development and Asian regional security.

Mr. Vance served in the administration of President Jimmy Carter, which was the first to make the human rights issue a cornerstone of its relations with other nations.

Participants in the forum agreed that China's neighbors and large supporters Beijing's resistance to what appear to Asians to be efforts by the United States to impose its values on them.

C. Fred Bergsten, director of the Washington-based Institute for International Economics, said there was widespread support in Asia for China's policy of putting economic development first and leaving political reform for later.

This was especially because of the uncertainty in Beijing over who will run the country after the death of Deng Xiaoping, China's senior leader.

A policy that jeopardizes the entire U.S.-China relationship over a single issue makes Washington "a captive of the other side's response," said Michael Oksenberg, a prominent China scholar and president of the East-West Center in Honolulu.

He said that the Clinton administration will have to choose between "the path of engagement, which every administration has taken since 1972, and isolation from its allies in the region."

The participants emphasized that they supported the objective of encouraging democracy and human rights in China. Their argument, they said, is with the administration's tactics.

"We do have a long-term interest in seeing China become more open and more democratic, but we won't achieve that" by cutting off its most-favored-nation trade status, said Paul D. Wolfowitz, dean of the School of Advanced International Studies at Johns Hopkins University and a former senior government official.



Jewish settlers praying Wednesday at the grave of Dr. Baruch Goldstein, who killed at least 29 Palestinians in Hebron on Feb. 25.

Arabs Say Army Fire Hit Mosque Crowd

By Chris Hedges

New York Times Service

HEBRON, Israeli-Occupied West Bank — Interviews with dozens of Palestinian witnesses support assertions that at least one Israeli soldier opened fire on the crowd trying to escape the massacre in a Hebron mosque last month, and that the army fire killed at least one Palestinian.

The witnesses' accounts of those chaotic minutes in the early morning of Feb. 25, when a Jewish settler entered the mosque in the Cave of the Patriarchs and began spraying the worshippers with bullets from his assault rifle, vary widely in many details.

But the accounts of almost all of the witnesses interviewed — more than 40, several of

whom were wounded that day and remain in their hospital beds, unable to compare notes directly — have these elements in common:

• The Israeli soldiers guarding the building were not involved in the initial attack.

• Three Israeli guards fired their weapons in a passageway outside the main exit of the Cave of the Patriarchs as the corridor filled with screaming, bleeding Palestinians.

• Two of the soldiers may have fired only at the ceiling, in an attempt to prevent a stampede. But the third fired into the crowd.

• At least one person was killed by these shots, and at least two others were wounded.

These accounts contradict the Israeli Army's insistence that soldiers never shot at anyone at the shrine, and that all the killing there was

done by the Jewish settler who opened fire, Baruch Goldstein. All of the bullet casings found inside the shrine, the Israelis say, came from the same weapon, Dr. Goldstein's.

Army officials repeated that assertion on Monday. Questioned about the Palestinian charges, they cited declarations by Major General Danny Yatom, the commander for the West Bank, who in public statements and in testimony before the Israeli commission investigating the killings said that soldiers stationed at the eastern door to the shrine — its main entrance — had fired only in the air to restore order after Dr. Goldstein's rampage.

Israeli officials acknowledge that shell casings were found outside the shrine, on the floor

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Norway Cuts Deal With EU, but Hurdles Remain for All Candidates

By Barry James

International Herald Tribune

His public deeply divided over the prospect, Norway followed Finland, Sweden and Austria on Wednesday in settling terms for membership in the European Union next year.

But whether the 12-nation Union is ready to receive the four was in doubt after the failure of foreign ministers late Tuesday to settle a new brouhaha by Britain, the community's traditional cold man out. The British government fears that proposed voting arrangements in the enlarged Union

will impinge on its sovereignty — a view not shared by the majority.

The foreign ministers will return to the problem next week.

The EU is revising its policies toward the Eastern nations to strengthen economic and political reforms there. Page 2.

Resolution of a dispute about fishing quotas cleared the way for Norway to join. Now the task of governments in all

the candidate countries is to persuade their publics to support membership in separate referendums.

This may not be easy. A poll published in the Norwegian daily Verdens Gang on Wednesday indicated that 44 percent of the population opposed membership, only 29 percent was in favor and 27 percent was undecided. In 1972, Norwegians narrowly voted against membership after the government had agreed to entry terms, and judging from the poll figures, the same thing could happen again unless the government makes a convincing case.

The Norwegians fear loss of control over natural re-

sources, like fish and oil, and only concern over being isolated in the Nordic world seems to be impelling them toward EU membership. Inge Lønning, of the European Movement in Norway, warned that if people again reject the union, they may live to regret it because "better conditions than this we will never get." Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland urged Norwegians to "seize this historic opportunity."

Public opinion in Sweden is also divided over the membership issue. A recent poll in that country showed 52

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Kiosk

Reformists Join Slovakia Cabinet

BRATISLAVA, Slovakia (Reuters) — President Michal Kovac on Wednesday swore in a cabinet split among the five opposition parties that united to bring down the government of Prime Minister Vladimir Meciar last week.

Leaders of the broad coalition, which chose former Foreign Minister Jozef Moravcik to replace Mr. Meciar on Monday, made several last-minute changes in the cabinet list.

A commercial lawyer, Milan Janicika, became privatization minister. Rudolf Fiklus, a former ambassador to Austria, was named finance minister. Both are reformists.

Analysts saw the government as a compromise until elections are set later this year.

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Dow Jones	Trib Index
Down 1.44	Up 0.25%
3,848.15	114.46
The Dollar	West. close
New York	1.989
London	1.494
Paris	1.491
Frankfurt	1.494
Geneva	1.494
Zurich	1.494
Basel	1.494
Amsterdam	1.494
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CLOWNING MOMENT — Three delegates to the International Clowns' Convention in Bognor Regis, England, taking a well-balanced walk on Wednesday. More than 200 of their colleagues have gathered at the seaside resort to get serious about slapstick.

In Burma, Japanese Veterans Seek to Heal War Scars

By William Branigan

Washington Post Service

RANGOON — The last time Katsushiro Watanabe saw Rangoon, the year was 1942 and

he was a young sergeant in the Japanese Imperial Army.

Wounded by a British artillery shell that blasted the flesh off his left forearm, he was brought to a hospital in this capital, which was occupied by Japanese troops. He remembers lying awake listening to the loud croaking of frogs when the noise suddenly stopped and British warplanes began bombing.

Mr. Watanabe was soon evacuated, although his war was far from over. Now 78, he recently returned to Rangoon with a tour group, his memories and his scars, to pray for his best friend, who died in Mandalay.

More than 50 years later, many Japanese World War II veterans are returning to visit battlefields and memorials across Southeast

Asia. Drawn by a mixture of nostalgia, atonement and a desire to honor fallen comrades, they can be seen at many of the scenes of triumph and defeat.

As Europe prepares to mark the 50th anniversary of D-Day, Asians also are commemorating events that led to the end of the war in the Pacific in August 1945. In the minds of many veterans on both sides, Burma remains a land haunted inextricably with World War II.

It was here that U.S. fighting generals battled Japanese forces on the Asian mainland — men such as Joseph W. (Vinegar Joe) Stilwell, the first foreigner to lead regular Chinese troops in combat, and Frank Merrill, head of the American commandos known as Merrill's Marauders.

The embittered Stilwell, who was driven out

of Burma in 1942 before making a comeback two years later, excoriated his Japanese enemies in his diaries as "bowlegged cockroaches," although he reserved his harshest comments for his supposed allies. "Pigheaded," "ignorant" and "grasping" were some of his kinder descriptions of Chiang Kai-shek, the Chinese generalissimo.

Some survivors remain bitter to this day. In Thailand, scene of the infamous "Death Railway" to Burma and the Bridge on the River Kwai, visiting Japanese and allied war veterans often give each other a wide berth.

"If I saw a Japanese soldier here now, I would kill him," a former British prisoner of

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U.S. Cancels North Korea Talks

Nuclear Agency Expected to Issue Ultimatum

By Michael R. Gordon

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States on Wednesday canceled high-level talks with North Korea scheduled for next week and stepped up planning for military exercises with South Korea after Pyongyang's refusal to permit international monitors to complete their inspection of a key nuclear installation.

The actions have brought Washington full circle in its lengthy negotiations over efforts to determine whether North Korea is still working on developing a nuclear weapon.

When North Korea allowed international inspectors to visit its sites last week, the administration presented the move as a breakthrough.

But then Pyongyang prohibited the officials from taking critical samples of radioactive material inside the plutonium reprocessing facility at Yongbyon. Now, even optimists within the Clinton administration have begun to lose hope that a diplomatic solution will be found to resolve the dispute.

Envoys to the International Atomic Energy Agency, an arm of the United Nations, are planning to take up the North Korean refusal on Monday at a meeting of the agency's board of governors.

Administration officials said the agency would issue an ultimatum: Let the inspectors return to finish their work or it will refer the

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A Blunt Italian Separatist Seeks the Levers of Power

By John Tagliabue

New York Times Service

MILAN — Umberto Bossi seemed to be warmed less by the loden topcoat that protected him from the Alpine cold than by the fervor of his accustomed conviction.

"I can assure you of this much," the slight, tousled leader of the separatist-minded Northern League told a crowd in the mountain town of Aosta early this month. "We will be the linchpin of any government that is formed in this country."

The elections on March 27 and 28, which Italians view as the most crucial since the 1948 vote that kept the Communists from government at the start of the Cold War, are boiling down to a test between a conservative coalition and a leftist bloc led by the former Communist, now the Democratic Party of the Left.

Mr. Bossi is perhaps the most vocal member of the conservative coalition, which is led by a media magnate, Silvio Berlusconi. Mr. Bossi, a blunt-spoken politician, has gained the most attention by demanding that Italy be divided into three or more republics.

But the Northern League, the movement he called into life in the 1980s, has also provided political cover for the investigators who have undertaken to clean up corruption in business and politics. The investigation has destroyed the dominant Christian Democratic and Social-

ist parties, thus recasting the political landscape.

From his perch as leader of the Northern League, Mr. Bossi is central to any hope of tackling Italy's vast problems, like overhauling its finances and providing jobs. Mr. Berlusconi acknowledged Mr. Bossi's role when he asked the Northern League to join his Forza Italia movement, named for the sports cheer "Let's Go, Italy!"

On the campaign trail through northern Italy, Mr. Bossi offered ample evidence of his message: the Northern League brought down the old regime, and that accomplishment gives it the moral authority to define the new.

Although Mr. Berlusconi's fortune was amassed under the old system, Mr. Bossi says the businessman is acceptable as a partner because "no revolution can succeed without part of the old regime being, let's say, recycled."

But woe to Mr. Berlusconi if he grabs for too much.

"What a shame," Mr. Bossi says as a crowd roars approval, "if Marie Antoinette, after the French Revolution, got the idea to be queen again."

A March 3 poll by the Cirin organization put Mr. Berlusconi out front with about 27 percent, with 8 percent for his ally Mr. Bossi. Among

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Pact to Keep Settlements, for Now, Wins Rabin a Majority

By Clyde Haberman

JERUSALEM — While trying to salvage the sagging Middle East peace talks in Washington, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin shored up his political base at home on Wednesday with legislative maneuvers that should bring back into the fold an errant religious party that had left his governing coalition.

It means that Mr. Rabin will soon have what he has lacked for months, an assured parliamentary majority, something he says is essential for crucial decisions in the future on peace. It was "unthinkable," he said recently, for the minority government he now leads to take steps on such important issues.

As part of the price for winning back the ardently Orthodox Shas party, the prime minister reportedly promised that Jewish settlements in the occupied territories would not be dismantled during the interim period of Palestinian self-rule that he has been negotiating with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

In addition, he is said to have written to the Shas spiritual guide, Rabbi Ovadia Yosef, that he would not agree to a Palestinian state, to a redrawing of Jerusalem or to an Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights without first putting the matter to a national referendum.

While all of that merely restates familiar government positions, the reported pledge on settlements takes on extra significance given the pressures on Mr. Rabin — from outside and from within his cabinet — to evacuate the small but militant Jewish enclaves in the West Bank town of Hebron, where a settler massacred at least 29 Muslims at prayer on Feb. 25. The letter to Rabbi Yosef puts him on record as opposing any tinkering with settlements now, a position that presumably includes the more than 400 Israelis in Hebron.

But Mr. Rabin has also described the presence of those few Jews among perhaps 100,000 Palestinians as "an unnecessary time bomb," and he has not excluded the possibility that some day he may insist they leave.

Asked Wednesday on a Public Broadcasting Service program whether he was ready to order the Hebron settlers to move, Mr. Rabin replied: "Not at this stage. I'm not saying what will happen once we'll have a permanent solution."

He noted Hebron's demographics and added, "I believe the figures speak for themselves."

Wooing Shas has consumed much of Mr. Rabin's time in the last few weeks, and it is a sign of how tenuous he considers his political position as he puts Israel's future on the line. He has been ready to give Shas just about anything it wants on domestic issues — especially a ban on importing nonkosher meat — to persuade it to return to the coalition it left months ago when its temporal leader, Aryeh Deri, was indicted on corruption charges.

In a sense, Mr. Rabin's political problems are the flip side of troubles facing Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, who is under enormous pressure from angry Palestinians not to resume peace talks until he has wrested greater concessions from Israel.

to rein in militant settlers, especially in Hebron.

After the Hebron massacre, the Rabin government began cracking down on radical settlers, including declaring the anti-Arab Kach and Kahane Chai groups this week to be terrorist outlaws. These moves have intensified anti-government protests by the political right, which turned out in large numbers in Tel Aviv on Tuesday night to denounce Mr. Rabin's policies. There were perhaps as many as 50,000 demonstrators, according to some estimates.

All along, the prime minister has sensed he is vulnerable on the right. That feeling grew stronger after Shas walked out, leaving him assured of only 56 votes among the Knesset's 120 members — 44 from his Labor Party and 12 from its leftist ally, Meretz. To his discomfort, he has had to depend on five Arab party votes for a majority on peace issues.

Mr. Rabin's unease with this situation became plainer after the massacre. He tried

two weeks ago to bring in a far-right party, Tsomet, but could not figure out how to do it without losing Meretz and throwing the peace talks into even more turmoil than they are in now.

That left Shas and its six parliamentary seats — actually, this was his main target all along.

As is often the case in Israeli politics, the main issues for the religious party were not the PLO talks but rather access to government power and funds.

In the end, it turned into pork-barrel politics, literally, with Mr. Rabin agreeing to a ban on nonkosher meat imports that Shas had demanded.

Just before leaving for Washington on Tuesday, he initiated a new coalition agreement with Mr. Deri, and on Wednesday the secular Meretz and Labor politicians reluctantly went along, voting the ban into law.

Formal signing of the deal awaits Mr. Rabin's return from abroad, but it seems he now can bank on Shas's six seats, giving him 62 votes and his majority.

WORLD BRIEFS

UN Plans to Lift Serb Siege of Maglaj

SARAJEVO (Reuters) — The United Nations plans to lift the nine-month Serbian siege of Maglaj in central Bosnia, preferably with Serbian consent, but using a "more muscular" approach if necessary, UN officials said Wednesday.

"We want to open the envelope to aid convoys and freedom of movement with the consent of the Serbs," said a senior military official. "We hope they volunteer their cooperation, but we wouldn't mind if they were coerced by Churkin or by some other outside pressure." He was referring to the Russian special envoy, Vitali I. Churkin.

About 20,000 people in the Muslim town of Maglaj have been surviving on air-dropped food for months. Bosnian Serbs have blocked numerous UN attempts to deliver aid to the pocket by road, most recently refusing permission for a convoy that would have set off on Wednesday.

French Mayor Balks at Inviting Kohl

CAEN, France (AP) — The mayor of Caen said Wednesday that he wanted to invite Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany to a June 6 peace commemoration marking the 50th anniversary of D-Day, but ended up asking only the German ambassador to come.

"Helmut Kohl at Omaha Beach, it's not easy. But at the Peace Memorial in Caen, it is natural to shake hands," said Mayor Jean-Marie Le Pen.

Mr. Le Pen met Wednesday with the German ambassador, Jürgen Sadhoff, inviting him to the event but backing down on his invitation to Mr. Kohl. He told French radio he was not authorized to do so. The Veterans Ministry's organizing committee for the events said that only the president's or prime minister's office could decide which heads of state would attend.

Touvier Case a 'Detail,' Le Pen Says

PARIS (AP) — The far-right leader Jean-Marie Le Pen said Wednesday that the trial of the former Nazi collaborator Paul Touvier, which is due to start Thursday, was unnecessary and suggested that the case was a "detail" of France's past.

Mr. Touvier, who served as intelligence aide to Klaus Barbie, the Gestapo chief of Lyon, is the first Frenchman to be prosecuted for crimes against humanity during World War II. He is charged with complicity for his role in the killings of seven Jewish hostages.

"I find it sad that 50 years after the war, we are not capable of pardoning the former German adversary," Mr. Le Pen said in an interview. "France has enough other problems without worrying about the details of its past." Mr. Le Pen, head of the National Front, has often been accused of racism and anti-Semitism. His reaction to the trial recalled a 1987 remark that outraged France, when he referred to Nazi gas chambers as a "detail of history." A court fined him for the remark.

Brazilian Prisoners Free Cardinal

FORTALEZA, Brazil (AP) — Prisoners who held sharpened spoons to the throats of a Roman Catholic cardinal and human rights activists led into the woods of northeastern Brazil after freeing the hostages unharmed Wednesday.

In escaping with hostages from a maximum security jail, 13 inmates broke a deal they made with authorities in exchange for the police providing weapons and an armored car for their getaway. The hostages, including Cardinal Dom Aloisio Lorscheider, a candidate for Pope in 1978, were seized Tuesday during a visit to check on reports of overcrowding and abuse at the prison.

The police kept their side of the bargain, but the convicts packed the armored car with 13 hostages before they sped away Tuesday night from the Paulo Sarasate prison near Fortaleza. The hostages were later released in small groups as about 120 police officers, including sharpshooters, followed the getaway vehicle. The convicts abandoned it after crashing into a car Wednesday morning and ran into the woods near Quixadá, about 160 kilometers from Fortaleza, the capital of the state of Ceará.

70 Killed in New Haiti Repression

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (Reuters) — Almost 70 Haitians have been killed in a new wave of repression against supporters of the ousted president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, officials said Wednesday.

Nineteen bodies have turned up so far in March, 16 in the pro-Aristide neighborhood of Cité Soleil, according to an official from the human rights observatory mission run by the United Nations and the Organization of American States. Fifty people were killed in February, the official said.

"We reckon it's a cleanup campaign," a UN source said. "I think they are trying to wipe out all opposition" to the country's rightist military, the source added.

TRAVEL UPDATE

KLM Royal Dutch Airlines announced 28 more U.S. destinations from Amsterdam for the 1994 summer peak season. The carrier also said it would add Osaka, Japan, to its schedule with biweekly flights starting in September. Service to Ho Chi Minh City will also increase to biweekly instead of weekly. (AP)

Passenger traffic at Schiphol, the Netherlands' main airport, jumped 11 percent in 1993 to more than 21 million passengers, officials said. (AP)

Trains between Hong Kong and Guangzhou in southern China were running normally on Wednesday after workmen cleared a landslide on the track that stranded about 1,500 passengers on two trains for more than 10 hours. (Reuters)

USAir said it has paid \$8.1 million to the family of an Akron, Ohio, surgeon who died in a 1992 plane crash at New York's La Guardia Airport. The amount was the highest ever for a single death in an American airline disaster. (Reuters)

Complaints from foreign and Chinese tourists about overcharging and other swindles surged last year, but China's National Tourism Administration has vowed to improve service, the China Daily reported. (AP)

EU Will Revise Policy on East To Strengthen Reforms There

BRUSSELS — The European Union is preparing a wide-ranging overhaul of its policies toward Eastern Europe to bolster economic and democratic reforms at a time of growing uncertainty, officials said.

The issue will first seriously come up at a special European Commission meeting next Wednesday to consider the need for a review of its priorities for helping Eastern neighbors advance in their transition to market economies.

Commission sources said the meeting would look at such matters as aid programs to the former Communist countries, which have been criticized for concentrating too much on sending Western experts to the aid-receiving countries instead of building up their infrastructure.

There would also be discussion of the respective roles of the Union and of multilateral bodies such as the International Monetary Fund in providing financial help.

Anxiety about the future are creating a new mood of impatience in the "waiting room" of Western institutions, not only for the Union but also the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Western European Union.

Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus of the Czech Republic, on a visit to the commission last week, challenged the generally held idea that the more advanced East European countries could hope for EU membership around the end of the century by brusquely saying Prague had to be admitted much earlier.

As trade between the two parts of the Continent opens up, especially in areas such as agriculture where the EU producers have traditionally been highly protected, the EU will be faced increasingly with pressure to make thorough reforms of its own policies.

Farm Commissioner René Steichen said last week the EU must help Central and East European countries to reform farming or risk growing unrest there.

EU foreign ministers have made clear they would like the Eastern countries to speak with one voice by having a single rotating representative to coordinate policy with the Union.

Neo-Nazis Welcome Holocaust Ruling Hong Kong Links China To Bulk of Sea Piracy

BOONN — The reversal by Germany's highest appeals court of a far-right leader's conviction on a charge of inciting racial hatred by repeating claims denying the Holocaust was welcomed on Wednesday by neo-Nazis and condemned by Jewish groups as a boon to the forces of intolerance.

The far-right leader, Günter Deckert, chairman of the National Democratic Party, said he was pleased with the verdict, but was cautious about its broader significance. "The ruling does not make it possible to say without fear of punishment that there was no mass extermination of Jews in the Third Reich," he said.

The Federal Court of Justice in Karlsruhe reversed Mr. Deckert's conviction by a lower court in 1992 for translating and commenting on a speech by an American neo-Nazi, Fred Leuchter.

The speech, at a rally in Weinheim a year earlier that was organized by Mr. Deckert, cast doubt on the historical veracity of war crimes at the Auschwitz concentration camp. For translating and embellishing it, Mr. Deckert was given a one-year suspended sentence and a 10,000 Deutsche mark (\$6,000) fine.

The appeals court said Tuesday that it was "too much of a generalization" to assume that repeating Mr. Leuchter's assertions meant that Mr. Deckert was guilty of incitement to racial hatred in Germany, and ordered a retrial to re-examine his own statements. Mr. Leuchter, free on bail in the United States, is to be tried separately.

The court dismissed Mr. Deckert's claim that the mass murder of Jews in the gas chambers needed to be proven to convict anyone of a crime for casting doubt upon it. Still, critics of the ruling feared that it could make it more difficult for the authorities to move vigorously against neo-Nazi and extreme-rightist groups.

"Finally, a sensible court decision," said Ursula Müller, who with her husband, Kurt, has repeatedly been charged with organizing neo-Nazi rallies near Mainz.

Michael Friedmann, a Frankfurt lawyer whose parents survived the Holocaust, said, "The decision is a wrong signal at a time when right-wing radicals are trying to relativize history."

Neo-Nazi and other extreme rightist groups have been repeatedly charged with inciting violence against foreign asylum-seekers.

Seven persons, including two small children, were killed in a fire early Wednesday morning in a building in Stuttgart that sheltered about 50 people, many of them foreigners. The police said the cause of the fire was unknown, but did not rule arson.

—CRAIG R. WHITNEY

Hong Kong Links China To Bulk of Sea Piracy

By Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Chinese security forces led nearly half the pirate attacks on shipping reported in the South China Sea in the past 18 months, the Hong Kong government told a visiting United Nations maritime official Wednesday.

Of almost 100 incidents in an area recently described as the world's most dangerous for shipping by the International Maritime Authority, 42 clearly implicated Chinese security forces and government officials, according to the Hong Kong government.

Local newspapers reported Wednesday that a Hong Kong government briefing for Admiral Ethimios Mitropoulos, chairman of the UN-backed International Maritime Organization's safety committee, was the first to detail its deep concerns about China's role in a growing menace to regional shipping lanes.

Admiral Mitropoulos arrived in Hong Kong on Tuesday after meeting with officials from China's Communications, Transport and Foreign ministries.

Nearly 80 percent of the world's most serious piracy cases in 1993 occurred in Asian waters, according to international shipping industry records.

Increasingly, pirate activity has shifted northward from the Strait of Malacca between Malaysia and Sumatra, the Philippines' western coasts and the seas between Vietnam and Malaysia.

The seas between China and the Korean Peninsula, China and Taiwan and Hong Kong and Vietnam have become particularly dangerous in recent months with some ships being ordered illegally into Chinese ports, where their cargoes have been unloaded before their release was allowed.

The confidential Hong Kong report, culled from incidents monitored by its Maritime Rescue Coordination Center, identifies Chinese police, customs, naval and army officers and the serial numbers of individual patrol vessels involved in the attacks.

Many incidents took place just beyond Hong Kong waters, with the rest farther out to sea.



Mr. Qian enjoying tea Wednesday more than he apparently enjoyed his talks with Mr. Christopher.

Clinton Is Upbeat Over China

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton said Wednesday he was confident the United States would be able to work through differences with China on human rights.

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher's talks with Chinese leaders this week were marked by a sharp confrontation over human rights, which Washington says must be improved if Beijing's preferred trade status is to be extended in June.

During his three-day visit, Mr. Christopher was lectured on the dangers of linking the two issues and was warned that the United States would suffer as much as China if it revoked Beijing's most-favored-nation trading status.

"I'm confident that we will be able to work through this and strengthen our relationship and our advocacy of human rights over the long run," Mr. Clinton said. "That's what I think will happen."

In Beijing, Foreign Minister Qian Qichen of China expressed disappointment over his meetings with Mr. Christopher, but said he hoped that there was still time to prevent the trade issue from falling victim to the dispute over human rights.

"I am somewhat disappointed," Mr. Qian said. "My talks with Christopher have not produced as many results as previously expected." But Mr. Qian said both sides were working hard to find a way to narrow their differences and that he hoped for a satisfactory outcome.

A 2d Genetic Defect Is Linked to Colon Cancer

By Natalie Angier
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Keeping up the fast pace that has distinguished colon cancer research over the last few months, scientists have identified another genetic defect able to vandalize healthy colon cells and start a tumor growing.

The newly discovered gene accounts for a large percentage of cases of hereditary colon cancer, as well as many cancers that do not appear to have a familial connection. It is the second example found of a so-called mutator gene, an insidious mechanism for causing cancer.

The discovery follows the first finding by three months. And the same two competing teams that announced the earlier revelation are claiming credit for simultaneously detecting the latest gene.

Together, the two mutator genes are thought to be behind up to 95 percent of all cases of hereditary colon cancer, which themselves make up about 20 percent of the 160,000 cases of colon cancer diagnosed each year in the United States.

Scientists also have evidence that the genes are responsible for many seemingly spontaneous cases of colon tumors, as well as some malignancies of the ovaries, uterus and other organs. They estimate that about one million Americans carry one of the two genetic defects.

Scientists said that within a year, they should have a blood test able to screen for mutant versions of the two genes to alert people that they have a high probability of contracting colon cancer. Once identified, carriers could then be counseled to have yearly colonoscopic examinations to detect and excise tiny polyps before the wart-like growths turn malignant.

By catching colon cancer at the earliest possible stage, researchers hope to make a significant dent in the number of fatalities. About 64,000 people a year die of the disease, making it the second greatest cause of death by cancer after lung tumors.

But researchers emphasized that the blood test is likely to be limited for the near future to those known to come from a family with a history of colon cancer, a syndrome formally called hereditary non-polyposis colon cancer. To fall into this category, a person must have at least two close relatives who have been afflicted with colon cancer, one of them before the age of 50.

Scientists say the development of an effective test for the broader public will require more work before it will be practical and reliable enough for use by the average physician.

"If you consider all the people who have a mutation in one of these genes, along with their extended families, we're talking about a few million people who, in the best

of all possible worlds, we'd want to test," said Dr. Bert Vogelstein of the Johns Hopkins Oncology Center in Baltimore. "The thought of how to test all those people is mind-boggling, and it way outstrips our current technological approaches to these matters."

Dr. Vogelstein is the senior scientist on the report that will appear on Friday in the journal *Nature*. The other paper, from the laboratories of Richard Kolodner of the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute in Boston, Dr. Richard Fishel at the University of Vermont in Burlington and researchers from the Oregon Health Sciences University in Portland, appears Wednesday in the British journal *Nature*.

"This is one of the most important and exciting things going on in genetics today," said Dr. Francis S. Collins, director of the Center for Human Genome Research in Bethesda, Maryland.

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and Play: easy setup, easy expansion and easy connection to peripherals. Which means no more configuration headaches. No more hidden switches, cryptic codes or mystery. Even today, Compaq is shipping computers that will take full advantage of Plug and Play technology as soon as the forthcoming version of Windows is available. So the Compaq & Windows combination will quickly become the standard for Plug and Play computing. A welcome reassurance for people who buy computers.

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SHOWS THE WAY

Tiger Kills a Cameraman At Zoo in Angolan Capital

Reuters

LUANDA, Angola — A tiger killed a South African news cameraman while he was filming the evacuation of starving animals from a zoo in the Angolan capital, Luanda.

The cameraman, Rick Lomba, 44, was filming tigers in an enclosure on Tuesday when a male tiger slipped through an opened safety gate.

"He was killed on the spot," said a Belgian photographer, Marco Verrecy, who saw the attack. "He didn't stand the slightest chance."

Quinton Coetzee, who is coordinating the evacuation of about 30 animals from the Luanda zoo, killed the animal with a gas rifle. The animals, including tigers, lions, ostriches, buffaloes and hyenas, are being evacuated from Angola because they have been starving since funds for their upkeep dried up. Most will be taken to zoos in South Africa.

EUROPE: Norway Cuts a Deal

Continued from Page 1

percent against membership and only 48 percent in favor.

Of the Nordic countries, Finland is the most enthusiastic about EU membership. It sees in the Union a bulwark against neighboring Russia, where the nationalist politician, Vladimir V. Zhirinovskiy, has spoken of reabsorbing Finland.

A poll conducted after Helsinki settled membership terms indicated that 45 percent of voters favored membership, with 27 percent opposed and the rest undecided.

In the latest EU dispute, Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd of Britain said his government supported enlargement. But it opposed a proposed voting procedure that would make it more difficult for Britain to block EU legislation.

Spain, although it settled a dispute on fishing rights with Norway, supported the British position because it fears that enlargement could jeopardize the position of the poorer Mediterranean countries.

Other member countries were not impressed by the British grandstanding.

The Danish foreign minister, Niels Helveg Petersen, said that "the reality now is that Britain is blocking enlargement and that is unsustainable." Prime Minister Poul Nyrup Rasmussen of Denmark said Britain's action was "simply not acceptable."

Foreign Minister Willy Claes of Belgium said the last-minute action by the British and Spaniards was "a black day for Europe."

Jean-Pierre Cot of Belgium, leader of the large Socialist bloc in the European Parliament, said that "Britain wants to widen and weaken the Union."

Under current voting procedures in the European Council of Ministers, two large nations and one small one can veto decisions. But this so-called "blocking minority" would be raised under the enlargement proposals, in an attempt to streamline decision-making.

MOSQUE: Did Soldier Fire, Too?

Continued from Page 1

of the exterior corridor. But preliminary reports by the Israeli Army say that the number of bullet holes in the ceiling of the passageway match the number of casings found on the floor.

Even though the Palestinians' accounts suggest that the Israeli Army was not a conspirator in the attack, the different versions of the incident have compounded the mistrust between the army and the Palestinians.

They also reinforce Palestinians' insistence that their security cannot be guaranteed by the army if heavily armed Jewish settlers are allowed to remain in the occupied territories. The issue of restricting armed settlers is the key obstacle to resuming peace talks between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization. The talks have been suspended since the killings.

In all, General Yaalon testified to the commission, the settler killed 29 people and wounded about 90 others. Three other Palestinians were trampled to death at the mosque as worshippers stampeded, he said. Other Palestinians killed in Hebron that day, he said, died outside the Patriarchs' compound in riots set off by the killings.

But Palestinian witnesses have insisted all along that they saw one or more soldiers fire into a crowd that built rapidly in a passageway outside the eastern entrance to the shrine after Dr. Goldstein started to shoot.

Most of the Palestinians interviewed did not accuse the soldiers of complicity in the killings. Instead, they suggested that the Israeli soldiers had fired in panic amid the confusion that had gripped the crowd.

Two Palestinian committees and one Israeli committee are investigating the killings. The Israeli inquiry began interviewing Arab wit-

nesses on Wednesday. The Palestinian Investigative Committee, which is linked to the Palestine Liberation Organization, has interviewed about 35 people. And the Islamic Investigation Committee, which is tied to the Islamic militant movement, appears to be just getting off the ground. The two Palestinian committees have so far been denied access to the Cave of the Patriarchs, where the attack took place.

"We believe the soldiers stationed at the mosque fired on the crowd," said Mustafa Natshe, the former mayor of Hebron, who is on the 11-man committee. "We have interviewed several witnesses who say they saw soldiers shooting on the crowd. We now divide the massacre into three parts. The first is the shooting inside the mosque by Goldstein, the second is the shooting in the passageway outside the mosque by the soldiers, and the third is the shooting around Al Ahli Hospital by the soldiers."

A week of interviews of witnesses in Hebron produced a consensus that at least three people were shot by soldiers in the passageway.

It was difficult to determine the exact number of people killed or wounded by the soldiers there. Some in Hebron say that two Palestinians were killed, but only one death was affirmed by people who say they actually saw the shooting.

60 Palestinians Wounded

Israeli troops shot and wounded at least 60 Palestinians in clashes in the occupied Gaza Strip and in Hebron on Wednesday, Reuters reported, quoting hospital officials and Palestinian sources.

In Hebron, Israeli soldiers fought street battles with demonstrators when the army briefly lifted a curfew imposed since the massacre at the mosque. Palestinians said another 30 were wounded during daylong clashes.

ISRAEL: Hints on Golan Heights

Continued from Page 1

avoid a perception of making concessions in the face of new demands from their adversary.

Mr. Rabin seemed to suggest that further talks in the context of the interim Israeli-PLO accord represented the only avenue he would travel toward new security measures in the West Bank that the PLO seeks.

"I call on Chairman Arafat," he said, "to resume talks immediately and act like me — to fight terror as if there were no negotiations and conduct the negotiations as if there was not terror."

At another point, he said: "I am sure that we shall find the right solutions once the negotiations are renewed."

Asked about the possibility of a PLO police force in Hebron, Mr. Rabin recalled that the interim Israeli-PLO agreement called for up to 9,000 Palestinian police officers in Jericho and the Gaza Strip. He did not specifically suggest that

such a force could be broadened to include Hebron, however.

In a prepared statement at the news conference and in response to reporters' questions, Mr. Rabin said that the window of opportunity for achieving peace in the Middle East in 1994 was narrowing. He said he hoped to achieve peace with Syria by the end of the year.

For his part, Mr. Clinton said that after his "extended conversation" with Mr. Rabin on Syria and after a recent telephone call to Mr. Assad, he believed both leaders wanted to make peace. But he gave no details of his discussion with the Syrian president and did not comment on Mr. Rabin's statement on Syria.

Mr. Clinton said he wanted Israel to come up with specific ways to assure security of Palestinians in the West Bank and called on the PLO not to avoid further peace talks with Israel.

KOREA: U.S. Calls Off Meeting

Continued from Page 1

issue to the UN Security Council with the recommendation that economic sanctions be imposed.

Meanwhile, American and South Korean officials met Wednesday to discuss Team Spirit, the joint military exercise the two countries customarily hold in the spring. The exercise was suspended on the condition that the North allowed inspections to proceed and agreed to exchange envoys with the South, neither of which has occurred.

Providing details about the inspections, officials said they were barely under way when North Korea refused to allow the inspectors

to take the needed plutonium samples. Adding to the suspicions, one of the seals that inspectors had placed on nuclear equipment in the reprocessing facility was discovered to have been broken.

That raised the possibility that the North Koreans had used the facility to handle plutonium it had produced in the past or had reprocessed plutonium from a secret cache of fuel rods it had previously removed from the reactor.

Washington complained about the restrictions on the inspectors, hoping the North Koreans would allow them to finish their work before they left North Korea. But the North refused.



Mr. Rabin and Mr. Clinton after Oval Office talks Wednesday.

RANGOON: Japanese Veterans Return to Burma to Remember War

Continued from Page 1

war, Arthur Lane, said recently at a cemetery containing the graves of 7,000 Allied prisoners in Thailand's Kanchanaburi Province. Mr. Lane, 68, was a teenager when he was forced to work on the railway by his Japanese captors.

In Burma, the returning veterans seem to be mostly Japanese. For Mr. Watanabe, a retired Tokyo bank teller, the pilgrimage was one he had always wanted to make. While on his visit, the first since the war, he revealed mixed emotions.

During the war, his unit entered Burma from northwestern Thailand and made its way through heavy jungle, crossing paths with tigers and elephants, he recalled. He was wounded in battle at Yanagyang, a key town on the Irrawaddy River bordering Burmese oil fields, which the British destroyed before withdrawing. He was evacuated to Rangoon, then to Singapore, Vietnam and finally Japan after his

ship evaded a U.S. submarine off Vietnam. After six months of operations, skin grafts and recovery, he was sent to Japanese-occupied Korea.

At the end of the war, Soviet soldiers took him prisoner and shipped him to a Soviet prison camp, "Rabot, rabot," meaning "work, work," is a command that sticks in his mind to this day.

Mr. Watanabe was finally repatriated in 1947, he said, and only then did he learn of the atomic bombs that had ended the war in the Pacific. Unlike many Japanese, however, he does not condemn the bombing.

"It's better that the Americans used the bomb, or the fighting would have gone on longer and more people would have died," he said.

He has no criticism of the instances of Japanese cruelty during the war and spoke with a certain pride about the accomplishments of the Imperial Army. Many Burmese welcomed the

Japanese invasion, he said, because they wanted to be free of British colonialism.

It is perhaps because so many things here have not changed, due to decades of self-imposed isolation that have made Burma a veritable time capsule, that Mr. Watanabe's emotions are so raw.

"Some people hated the past and didn't want to come back," he said. "I always wanted to come. So many friends of mine were killed. I want to pray for them."

Above all, he said, he has come to honor Toshio Naganuma, his wartime comrade and confidant.

"He always hated fighting, and I agreed with him," Mr. Watanabe said. "I hated war. I didn't like fighting. I could not tell the general, but I could tell my friend."

"He died in Mandalay. He died from cholera and lack of food. He was 27. I will go to Mandalay and pray for him."

MILAN: Outspoken Northern League Chief Reaches for Levers of Power

Continued from Page 1

their opponents, the Democratic Party of the Left led with 21 percent.

What has been lost over the years in his outcry about splitting up Italy is how successfully Mr. Bossi parlayed a taxpayer revolt into a successful political movement, said Giuliano Procacci, a historian.

"You have to look for the League's roots in the 1980s and the fundamental fact was the economic recession," Mr. Procacci said. "As long as money was easy, the cost of corruption was supportable. The moment it became unbearable, you had resentment on the part of the classes hit hardest: small businesses, industry, commerce."

By the last national elections, in 1992, the League had emerged as the most powerful force in the north, with 23 percent of the regional vote.

The outrage peaked last fall, when Mr. Bossi publicly urged his followers to stop paying

taxes and organize a referendum on splitting from Italy, and the chief of the Italian General Staff, General Goffredo Camino, warned that the military would not tolerate the breakup of the nation. President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro intervened to quiet the feud, and Pope John Paul II, in an unusual plea, called for the preservation of Italy's "sacred unity."

Mr. Bossi was recruited into politics in the 1970s by Bruno Salvadori, a leader of the autonomy movement in Val d'Aosta, the French-speaking enclave in northwestern Italy that has long been a hotbed of separatist fervor.

Increasingly, Mr. Bossi resorted to populist, sometimes coarse, language to rally his supporters and castigate his opponents.

When Milan magistrates began investigating League officials for corruption, he warned that "they should know their life is worth a bullet, which for us costs 300 lire," about 18 cents.

"I can back him about 60 percent," said Luigi Miriello, an Aosta shopkeeper who braved

mountain cold to hear Mr. Bossi harangue for two hours on the town square in the shadow of Mont Blanc. "I don't like the idea of dividing up Italy."

But Renato Mannheimer, a University of Pavia sociologist who has studied the League for years, says that Mr. Bossi's oratory has been his most potent weapon.

"He says the most incredible things just to stay at the focus of debate," he said. He considers negative publicity fantastic also because people say, "If the old politicians are attacking him, he cannot be bad."

Judge Bars Arrest of 6

A Milan judge on Wednesday rejected a request for the arrest of six business executives, including three officials in Mr. Berlusconi's communications group Fininvest, Agence France-Presse reported. But Judge Anna Invernizzi ruled that investigations into the accused would continue. Judicial sources said this was "because of serious indications of guilt."

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A black and white photograph of a dark, textured suitcase, possibly made of leather or a similar material. The suitcase is rectangular with a prominent handle on top. The surface has a fine, pebbled texture. The lighting is somewhat uneven, with the right side appearing slightly brighter than the left. There are some small, light-colored marks or scratches on the surface, particularly near the top handle. The overall appearance is that of a classic, sturdy travel bag.

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OPINION

At Least They're Talking About Women's Rights

By Colman McCarthy

WASHINGTON — In Geneva on March 4, the United Nations Commission on Human Rights broke precedent by appointing a "special rapporteur" — an official monitor — to gather documentation on violence against women. Last month a similar breakthrough occurred when, for the first time, the State Department in its annual report on human rights practices detailed international violence and discrimination against women.

As recently as five years ago, none of the militant human rights groups considered that women's rights violations were severe or numerous enough to be decried separately.

proval of this pact: "Gender-based violence and all forms of sexual harassment and exploitation... must be eliminated. This can be achieved by legal measures and through national action and international cooperation in such fields as economic and social development, education, safe maternity and health care and social support."

Before heaping that onto the dull language pile, it is worth recalling that at least the talking stage has been reached. As recently as five years ago, none of the militant human rights groups — Helsinki Watch, Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch — considered that women's rights violations were sufficiently severe or numerous to be decried separately. In 1990 a shift occurred when Human Rights Watch, Aryeh Neier's New York group, created an international women's rights project.

In much of the world, abusing women is justified because the culture sanctions it: the male-dominated culture, that is. In Brazil, judicial leniency prevails in courts when men are prosecuted for killing their wives. Murders are often excused as "privileged homicides," not intentional ones, because the husband caught his wife having an affair and had to kill her as a matter of honor.

In former Yugoslavia, Serbian soldiers rape as a routine policy of war and "ethnic cleansing." Rape camps were established. A Croatian woman told human rights investigators of being impregnated in one camp by a reserve captain in the Serb militia and being lectured "that I needed to give birth to a Serb — that I would then be different."

In Thailand an estimated 20,000 to 30,000 Burmese women and girls are believed to be held as prostitutes in "debt bondage" in brothels. The State Department reported in 1992 that Thai police can earn as much as \$200 a month in protection fees — protecting Thai brothel owners, not Burmese women.

More than 2,000 Asian maids fled their violent Kuwait employers following the Gulf War. Forced sterilizations or abortions in China, mandated virginity tests in Turkey, statutory sex discrimination in Poland, rape as a tactic of war in Peru and Pakistan, genital mutilation in more than 20 African countries, state-sanctioned discrimination in Saudi Arabia: These are a few of the abuses documented in the past four years by investigators of the women's rights project. Its reports rival those of Amnesty International for thoroughness and understated moral alarm.

Much of the credit for creating the new visibility of violence to women goes to Dorothy Thomas, who persuaded Human Rights Watch to establish the women's rights project. She became its first director. Ms. Thomas, who did undergraduate and graduate work at Georgetown University, said in her Washington office the other afternoon that she has traveled the world for the past four years helping transform once underground or timid women's groups into political forces.

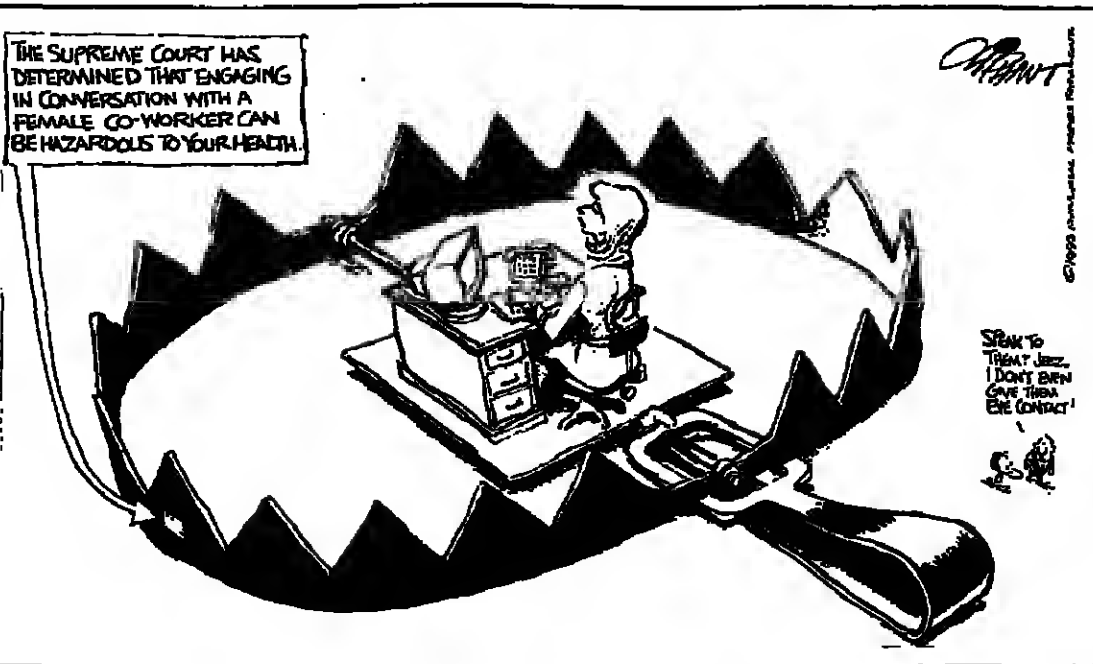
In Pakistan, for one example of a success, she worked with women's groups to document that no police officer was ever criminally punished for sexually or physically abusing women held in custody, even though 70 percent of the detained said that they had suffered those assaults.

Last month Ms. Thomas wrote to Secretary of State Warren Christopher asking what action he plans to take against the Thai government — a U.S. aid recipient — for its complicity in the sexual slavery of Burmese women.

Mr. Christopher has called the promotion of women's rights "a moral imperative." A bearded Ms. Thomas is wondering if that morality will find its way into the U.S. government's trade and financial relationship with Thailand and other international abusers of women. She is grateful for Mr. Christopher's words but with no sign yet of follow-through action, her message to the human rights community is: Hold back the cheers for now.

Washington Post Writers Group.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Seeds of Conflict

Regarding the editorial "Greece Has It Wrong" (March 9):

Given the Soviet Union's formidable military might as recently as 10 years ago, who could have predicted its dismantling and Russia's relative weakness today? Similarly, who can predict what the balance of power will be in the Balkans 10 years from now?

The wisest policies to guarantee lasting peace are preventive policies. Nations rely on the myths that they create. If two neighboring countries feed on conflict, myths, or even suggestions, about their past, ample ground is left for instabilities (and even war) to be fermented by ill-advised future rulers.

A preventive policy for lasting peace must lay grounds where instabilities cannot grow. The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia must not allow the slightest suggestion in the minds of its people that it is in any way related to the province of Macedonia in Greece.

CHRISTOS VASSILICOS,
Cambridge, England.

Cost of Privatization

Regarding "Privatized U.K. Industry Rebounds" (Business/Finance, Feb. 24) by Richard W. Stevenson:

The writer reports on the proliferation of industries privatized by recent British governments. What has happened in nearly all the cases he lists is that the company has drastically reduced its staff by cutting marginally profitable or money-losing activities, leaving the remainder firmly in the black.

Jolly though this is for new shareholders, the real cost has been a huge additional burden on taxpayers through unemployment payments to the dismissed staff, so that the government has found public expenditure higher than before. The new companies are seeking maxi-

mum profits at the expense of the country as a whole. The net effect is that taxes are higher and services are reduced. As a result, both past and proposed future privatizations (for example, of British Rail) have proved tremendously unpopular in British opinion polls.

Privatization has turned out to be just another cure-all ideological fashion which leaves the basic problem untouched. It is alarming to see Western advisers propagating it as the answer to all problems in Eastern Europe.

NICHOLAS PALMER,
Basel, Switzerland.

Life and Death

Regarding "For Texas Death Row Inmates, There's Life on the Job" (Jan. 13) by Francis Clines:

The author misses the essential problems and thus distorts the fate of death row prisoners. The work program of Ellis Unit is not comparable to a regular workplace. Ellis Unit transforms a world where you work to live into a world where you work while waiting to be killed. Such a transformation indeed deserves to be on your front page — but it should have been told in a very different way.

CLAUDIA von TROTHA,
Freiburg, Germany.

Misplaced Protest

Regarding "Singapore Commits American Vandal" (World Briefs, March 12):

Perhaps I have been out of the United States for too long, but I cannot understand the hubbub over Singapore's sentencing an American youth to six strokes of the cane for vandalism.

In particular, I do not see what justifies President Bill Clinton's issuing a "strong protest." I accept protesting a clearly egregious, inhumane sentence (e.g. severing a limb). But I hardly believe caning meets that definition.

We Americans, alas, have precious little to teach the world about effectively deterring crime. Perhaps a few judicially scarred hucksters in the United States would make a modest contribution in that direction.

MICHAEL CALINGAERT,
Brussels.

Accentuating the Positive

Regarding "What's an Alitalia Manager to Do?" (Business/Finance, Jan. 25):

I applaud the sense of humor displayed in the article on Alitalia. Such things as sale-and-leaseback operations (for some of which management is under investigation), asset sales and accounting losses, gaining market share on the least profitable of all routes (the North Atlantic) is depicted in a positive light. It is even suggested that a company hardened with debt whose equity base will probably have to be slashed following this year's losses could be privatized! Thank you for adding this new dimension to one of my favorite newspapers.

FLAVIO PARINI,
London.

No Bother at All

Regarding "World of a Florentine Prince" (Features, Feb. 12):

The otherwise thorough review of the Accademia Italiana's "Renaissance Florence: The Age of Lorenzo de' Medici (1449-1492)," states that, after Savonarola's execution in 1498, "the denunciation of corruption in private morals and politics, in Florence and in Rome, by the Dominican friar Girolamo Savonarola would no longer bother Lorenzo." But it hadn't been bothering him at all. As the title of the exhibition suggests, Lorenzo had gone to his rest six years previously.

THOMAS BOURKE,
Florence.

This Boisterous Male-Basher Sees Much in Men to Love

By Elizabeth Austin

OAK PARK, Illinois — Over lunch a few weeks ago, I complained mildly to a friend that my daily life has become almost exclusively feminine. As a writer working at home and raising two small daughters, I can go for weeks at a time and never see an adult male during daylight hours. There are long stretches when my husband is literally the only man in my life.

I miss the camaraderie of men, I told my friend. I miss the guys in the office, the Monday morning updates

son when I was dispatched, undercover as it were, to the girls' locker room to finally settle the issue (she didn't).

I always felt like I had to stand on tiptoe to prove myself worthy of my male friends. I remember one night when Greg and Andrew came to pick me up for yet another aimless evening of wandering around our hangouts, looking for something to do. "Tonight, we're going to be cute, clever and quick," Greg announced as he walked in the door. I can still feel the sinking sensation that I might be the one who would let down the side — the girl. And when I heard, a few weeks later, that Greg had proclaimed that girls just weren't as funny as guys, I was relieved to hear he didn't disagree when someone mentioned my name as the notable exception.

MEANWHILE

on bachelor weekends spent in relentless pursuit of anecdotal material. I miss the arcane debates over which songs truly should be classified as rock anthems. I even, abashedly, miss the rough talk, the hastily sexist comments delivered barely within earshot, with a slanted glance to gauge whether I would rise to the bait.

I just miss the little darlings, I admitted to my friend.

"That's because you're a male-identified woman," she commented airily. "What's that?" I responded. "A slut with a philosophy degree?"

But I knew exactly what she meant, and she is right. If I am having one of my rare lunches with a male friend, I always wear more makeup. If a friend's early-returning husband interrupts an afternoon of tea and conversation in my kitchen, my hands fly, of their own volition, to smooth my good-enough-for-carpool hair.

It is a bit embarrassing for a feminist to admit that her sense of herself as a woman is defined by men. Yet I would bet my entire Lancome skin-care regimen that I am not alone.

After all, women only got to be wonderful in the last decade or so. When I was growing up, in the '60s and early '70s, women were not seen as nurturing and warm and relational and life-affirming. They were gossipy and small-minded at best; more likely, they were unprincipled schemers who would stop at nothing in the endless competition for male attention.

My mother warned me again and again that other girls were two-faced back-bitsers, that only men were brave, straightforward and true. Her vision of women was confirmed by an endless stream of crafty heroines in movies and TV shows that I eagerly devoured, like satin-covered boxes of bonbons. It's no wonder I grew up longing to be one of the guys.

Most of my school friends were boys. I was deeply flattered that they felt comfortable telling me about their highly questionable conquests. I felt privileged to listen in as Mike and Jeff debated the pressing question of whether Valerie stuffed her bra with Kleenex — and I felt no sense of trea-

son when I was dispatched, undercover as it were, to the girls' locker room to finally settle the issue (she didn't).

I always felt like I had to stand on tiptoe to prove myself worthy of my male friends. I remember one night when Greg and Andrew came to pick me up for yet another aimless evening of wandering around our hangouts, looking for something to do. "Tonight, we're going to be cute, clever and quick," Greg announced as he walked in the door. I can still feel the sinking sensation that I might be the one who would let down the side — the girl. And when I heard, a few weeks later, that Greg had proclaimed that girls just weren't as funny as guys, I was relieved to hear he didn't disagree when someone mentioned my name as the notable exception.

Now that I've found sisterhood and got religion, I can barely recognize myself in that girl who felt so proud when her husband's college chums complimented her on finding a woman who could tell dirty jokes just like a man. But I know she is still lurking in there somewhere, waiting to show off with some shrewd comment about the Cubes' chronic dearth of left-handed relievers.

I think about this sometimes, as my girlfriends and I revel in a few boisterous rounds of male-bashing. Just as I short-changed women in my girlhood, I wonder if we are now underestimating men. As my girlfriends and I nod sagely over yet another example of smart wife, foolish husband, or as I swiftly channel-surf past the monotonous parade of Peter Pans and Don Juans trotted out on the talk-show stages, I fear we have swung the pendulum a bit too far. I know now that loyalty, strength, courage and affection are genderless. But if we sing the praises of the feminine virtues, should we not look to see whether there aren't still a few male ones as well?

Although it is not fashionable to admit it, I sometimes like the way men ignore the personal to focus on the big picture. It may be a drag when my husband does it, but it seems manly when President Bill Clinton flies straight from his mother's graveside to the Kremlin.

After spending hours engaged in the feminine task of emotional dissection, I sometimes find it soothing to be around a man who feels more than he expresses. And there is a species of male sweetness that I cannot define, but that I cherish.

So all right, I am male-identified, and likely to stay that way. And anyone who wants to make something of it should remember that I have some very muscular friends.

Ms. Austin is a writer living in Oak Park, Illinois. She contributed this column to The Washington Post.

PROVISIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY HONG KONG

EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST

The Provisional Airport Authority (PAA) has been established by the Hong Kong Government to design, construct, commission and operate Hong Kong's new airport at Chek Lap Kok. The PAA will put out to tender a number of contracts for construction, buildings, specialist systems, materials, equipment and services for which it intends to maintain a register of approved contractors, manufacturers and suppliers who are financially and technically capable of undertaking this work.

The PAA presently is inviting contractors, manufacturers and suppliers to pre-qualify for the following:

Infrastructure Mechanical and Electrical Works

- Water Pumping Stations
- Sewage Pumping Stations
- Oil Intake Pumping Stations
- High Voltage Systems
- Low Voltage Systems
- Emergency Power Systems
- Street Lighting
- Telephone and Communications Cabling

Special Airport Works

- Aircraft Loading Bridges
- Aircraft Pre-conditioned Air Systems
- Aircraft Fixed Ground Power Supply Systems
- Aircraft Parking Aids
- Airfield Lighting System
- High-mast Apron Lighting System
- Airfield Concrete Pavements
- Airfield Flexible Pavements
- Airfield Interlocking Block Pavements
- Airfield Markings

Architectural and Fit-out Works

- External Cladding
- Curtain Walls
- Glazing and Skylights
- Roofing and Accessories
- Metal Dacking
- Metal Doors and Windows
- Sheet Metal Work
- Waterproofing
- Insulation
- Expansion Control
- Drywall Partitions and Doors
- Ironmongery
- Architectural Panels
- Ornamental Metal Work
- Plastering, Painting and Wall Covering
- Block and Tilt Masonry
- Finish Carpentry and Joinery
- Customised Cabinet Work, Consoles and Work Stations
- Casework
- Floor Coverings
- Hard Stone/Terrazzo Floor Finishes
- Special Elevated Floor Systems
- Signs and Graphics
- Office Furniture and Fittings
- Public Area Seats and Fittings

Building Services Works

- Potable and Flushing Water Distribution
- Sanitary Piping
- Plumbing and Washroom Fixtures
- Fire Extinguishing Systems
- Ventilation and Air-conditioning
- Refrigeration Plants and Chilled Water Distribution
- High and Low-Voltage Distribution Systems
- Lighting Fixtures and Wiring
- Lifts
- Escalators
- Travelators

Electronic and Control Systems

- Flight Information System
- Gate/Stand Allocation
- Public Address
- Trunked Mobile Radio
- Closed Circuit TV
- Access Control & Detection
- Building Management System
- SCADA System
- Passenger & Bag Security Screening
- Master Systems Integrator
- Information Network
- Network Management
- ISO Structured Query Language Database
- Voice & Data Cabling
- Time Generation & Display
- Cable Management System
- Integrated Digital Switching/Transmission Systems
- Host LAN (Local Area Network)
- Master Antenna TV System
- PABX System

Materials and Equipment

- Transformers
- Chillers
- Air Handling Units
- Power Cables
- Fibre Optic Cables
- Electrical and Lighting Fittings & Fixtures
- Water Piping & Fittings
- Structural Steel
- Chlorination Equipment
- Water Screening
- Cast Iron Products
- Pumping Equipment
- Triculators & Compactors
- Street Furniture and Signage
- Underground Ducts
- Pre-cast Concrete Products
- Diesel Generator Sets
- HV & LV Switchboards

Ancillary Works and Construction Plant

- Compacting Equipment
- Proof Rollers
- Concrete Plant
- Asphalt Plant
- Pre-stressing Systems
- Bridge Bearings
- Landscaping
- Fences and Gates
- Material Testing and Services

In addition, the PAA encourages responses from companies with modularisation and/or pre-fabrication abilities for the above.

All companies, with a proven track record, interested in obtaining a pre-qualification questionnaire from the PAA should do so in writing (post or fax) not later than Friday, 8 April 1994, 5:00 pm (Hong Kong time) to the following address:

The Project Director
Provisional Airport Authority
25/F Central Plaza
18 Harbour Road
Wan Chai
Hong Kong
Attention: Ms. Stella Fok
Tel: (852) 824-7724
Fax: (852) 802 8231

Questionnaires should subsequently be returned by Monday, 25 April 1994, 5:00 pm (Hong Kong time).

All contractors, manufacturers and suppliers must be pre-qualified with, and approved by, the PAA to be eligible for receipt of tender documents and participation in bidding for the works. Joint ventures will be considered for pre-qualification.

HEALTH / SCIENCE

Tiger in Danger of Extinction

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

RANTHAMBHORE, India — When this reach of dry forest and lush-covered lakes in central India was a private hunting reserve of the Maharajah of Jaipur, the beaters' cries of "Bagh! Bagh!" — tiger, tiger — sounded the death knell for the animal considered by many as the greatest of the cats.

The tigers that fell here to the hunters' guns were among tens of thousands "bagged" during the period of British rule in India alone.

Now, in the forest stillness, it is the shrill calls of the langur monkeys and the sambar deer that signal a tiger's approach. But it is a call that is heard with increasing rarity, for Ranthambhore's tigers, like all India's tigers in the wild, are threatened more than they ever were in the era of the maharajahs and the British sahibs who made sport of shooting tigers from hunting towers and the safety of elephants' backs.

The Bengal tigers that roam India's forests and grasslands, and the five other surviving tiger species elsewhere in Asia, are in danger of becoming extinct.

At the turn of the century, after at least a millennium of tiger-hunting, perhaps 100,000 tigers remained in the wild, ranging across a vast triangle from the Caspian Sea in the west to Sumatra in the east, and to Siberia in the north. Now, wildlife experts believe there may be fewer than 5,000 tigers left, two-thirds of them living with growing precariousness in India.

After two decades of official assurances that tiger populations in India's reserves were on a healthy rebound, a series of poaching scandals, starting here in Ranthambhore two years ago, has prompted the government to declare a "tiger crisis" and promise urgent action to save the animal that serves as a national symbol.

For India, where the tiger has been alter-

nately worshipped and feared for millennia, and where it serves as a major tourist attraction, the realization that the tiger could die out has come as a national shock.

At an international conference in New Delhi this month, Kamal Nath, India's environment minister, won agreement from 9 of the 14 "tiger range" states in Asia — countries where at least some tigers survive in the wild — to join in establishing a new organization, the Global Tiger Forum, that will coordinate measures to combat poaching and to preserve tiger habitats.

But as the conference ended with ambiguous commitments from many of the countries that attended, and with none from China, which was among the countries that shunned the meeting, Mr. Nath echoed fears that tigers could soon disappear in the wild. "If there are no new efforts made now," he said, "it will not take more than a decade to see the tiger go."

In the bid to save the tiger, India finds itself in an undeclared alliance with the United States, where President Clinton has lent his support to tigers that could place U.S. trade sanctions behind the battle to stop the tiger poaching.

At a meeting beginning next Monday in Geneva, Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt is expected to announce what action, if any, the United States plans to take after issuing warnings last fall to China and Taiwan, which have been identified as the principal culprits in an underground trade driven by the use of tiger parts in traditional Chinese medicine.

For centuries the tigers' main enemies were hunters, who coveted them as trophies, and later a fashion industry that made an expensive accessory of the tiger-skin coat.

But with the banning of tiger hunting as a sport in India and most other tiger-range nations nearly a quarter of a century ago and the outlawing of the trade in tiger skins, the threat to the tigers has shifted to poach-

ers who have targeted them for the parts hunters once left as carrion: the skull and bones, the whiskers, sinews and the blood.

The trade is driven by booming markets for ancient Chinese medicines and potions made from tiger parts. In Hong Kong, China and Taiwan, and in Chinatowns across Europe and North America, Chinese apothecaries do a steady trade in tiger wines, tiger balms and tiger pills, celebrated among Chinese and other Asian peoples for their supposed powers to treat rheumatism, to restore failing energy and to enhance flagging sexual prowess, as well for the treatment of rabies, typhoid fever and dysentery, among other ailments.

Among conservationists, Mr. Babbitt is seen as standing at a turning point not only for the tiger, but in the wider battle for the survival of wildlife.

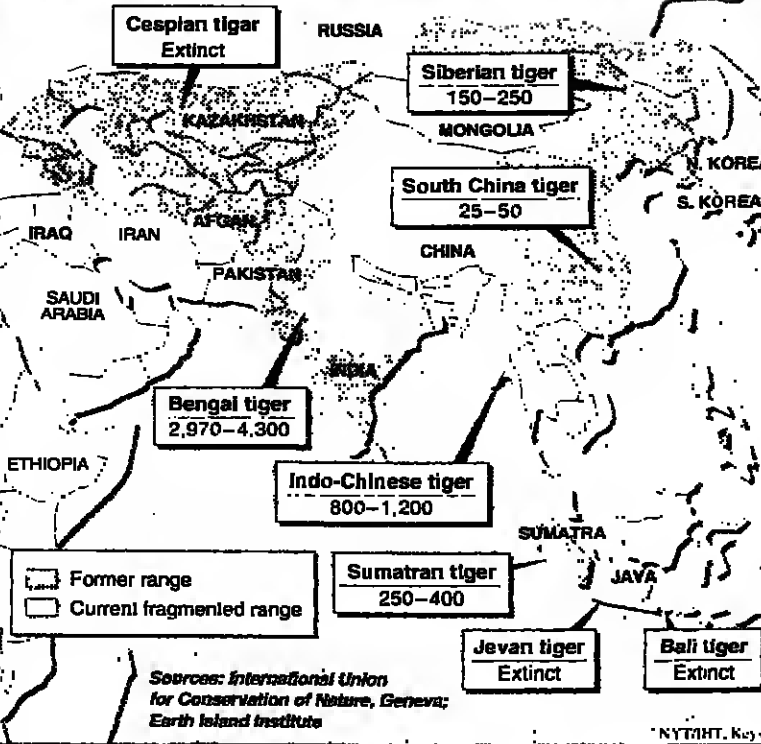
SAM LABUDDE, an Indiana-born biologist who has traveled widely in the Asian nations engaged in the tiger trade, gathering evidence for the Earth Island Institute, a conservation group based in San Francisco, sent a letter to Mr. Babbitt after attending the New Delhi conference, saying the interior secretary's stand in Geneva would be a bellwether for the conservation movement as a whole.

In the letter, Mr. Labudde argued strongly for punitive actions against Taiwan, saying evidence is gathered on a visit there last month, including visits to 15 apothecaries in Taipei and three other cities where tiger bone preparations were freely available, showed that Taiwan's compliance with U.S. demands was cosmetic.

"Beyond the very real question of whether tigers survive in the wild," Mr. Labudde said, "the entire east Asian community is waiting to see whether the issue of species conservation is something that must be addressed substantively, or simply dismissed as a trifle."



Haunts of the Tiger



Pre-Columbian Mummy Shows Signs of Tuberculosis

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — One thousand years ago, a woman in southern Peru died at the age of 40 to 45 and was buried in a stone tomb in a river valley near what is now the coastal community of Ilo.

As sometimes happened in the desiccated climate of the Atacama Desert, her body dried out and was spontaneously mummified. Now, scientists have conducted a revealing post-mortem examination of the well-preserved body.

Their research offers new evidence that pre-Columbian Americans may already have been infected with some of the devastating diseases that were thought to have been brought to the New World by Columbus and other early explorers.

In the mummy's right lung and a lymph node, the scientists found scars of disease. These were small, calcified lesions typical of tuberculosis. Extracting fragments from the tissue, molecular biologists isolated genetic material betraying the presence of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. The woman probably died of something else, but she

had harbored the infectious agents of the dreaded communicable disease.

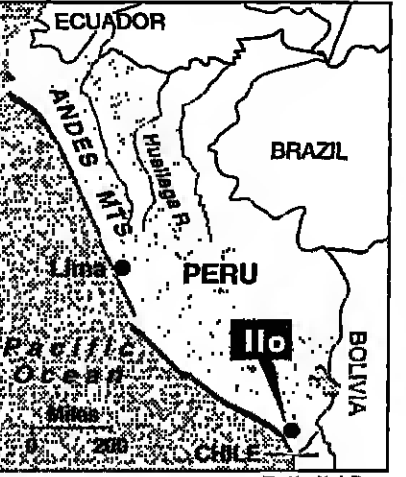
"This provides the most specific evidence possible for the pre-Columbian presence of human tuberculosis in the New World," the scientists reported in *The Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*.

For medical historians the results pose the problem of explaining how tuberculosis, thought to have evolved only in the pre-Columbian Old World in association with the domestication of cattle, could have arisen in the Americas centuries before 1492. Cows in the New World were an early European import.

For anthropologists, the existence of tuberculosis in prehistoric Peru serves as important indirect evidence of living conditions in a society that many centuries earlier had made the transition from migratory hunter-gatherers to the sedentary life of agriculture.

Although there had been some previous evidence for tuberculosis among prehistoric Americans, it was based largely on lesions in bones that could have been caused by other afflictions, like fungi and parasites, as well as tuberculosis.

The excavation was part of a comprehensive archaeological survey of the Chinripaya



a farming people who occupied the lower Osore River valley from about A.D. 1000 to 1300.

They were descendants of people who had moved at least 2,000 years earlier from the highlands into such coastal valleys, where Andean meltwater flowed through the desert to the Pacific Ocean. They settled

in villages, worked irrigated fields and produced distinctive textiles and ceramics.

The Chinripaya ceramics disappeared before the rise of the Inca Empire, which occurred in the Andes about a century before European contact, but other cultures continued in the valley, perhaps under Inca hegemony.

About five miles inland from the sea, the archaeologists found a cluster of nine cemeteries and opened 600 graves, at least one-fourth of which contained naturally mummified bodies.

They called in Dr. Arthur C. Aufderheide of the School of Medicine at the University of Minnesota at Duluth, who for more than a decade has specialized in studies of mummies from the desert of southern Peru and northern Chile, seeking new ways to determine the health of these ancient people.

In one of the 140 mummies he examined, Dr. Aufderheide detected no skeletal abnormalities or any evidence of disease in the heart, liver, bowel or other preserved soft tissue — until he inspected the intact, collapsed lungs. He immediately noticed the lesions and decided to make a more detailed study of the woman who, according to radiocarbon dating of liver tissue, died 1,000 years ago.

As a pathologist, Dr. Aufderheide suspected tuberculosis. Typically, the disease spreads when people inhale the infectious microbes. In an otherwise healthy person, the body's defenses envelope the infection in scar tissue, containing the disease and preventing its spread.

Since there was no evidence of skeletal deformities associated with a full-blown case, Dr. Aufderheide concluded that the woman's disease had been contained. He could not determine the cause of death from the parts of the body that were well preserved.

Because previous evidence of pre-Columbian tuberculosis has been controversial, the researchers decided to submit some of the lesion tissue to a test using a technique known as polymerase chain reaction, or PCR. From minute amounts of tissue, the technology creates billions of copies of some selected segment of genetic material known as DNA.

Analyzing these results, Dr. Wilmar L. Salo, a molecular biologist at Duluth, determined that inside the lesions were preserved "a DNA segment unique to *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*" and that the lesions were caused by that infection.

BOOKS

THE RECKONING:

The Murder of Christopher Marlowe
By Charles Nicholl. Illustrated. 413 pages. \$24.95. Harcourt Brace & Co.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

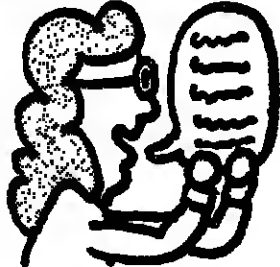
IT was, even by Elizabethan standards, "a sudden and fearful end," on Wednesday, May 30, 1593, at the age of 29, the playwright Christopher Marlowe was stabbed to death, through his right eye, as he sat at supper with three men.

According to the official story, Marlowe and the man who stabbed him, one Ingram Frizer, had quarreled over the bill. Ingram, who claimed he had killed Marlowe in self-defense, subsequently received a pardon from the queen, while Marlowe — the celebrated author of "Tamburlaine the Great," "Dr. Faustus" and "The Jew of Malta" — was buried in an unmarked grave.

These are the bare bones of the story and the jumping-off point for the dazzling detective work on display in "The Reckoning," a fascinating new book by the English scholar Charles Nicholl. As Nicholl notes in his introduction, the story is a jigsaw puzzle that's missing many pieces, and his book "is an attempt to fill in the spaces."

WHAT THEY'RE READING

● Barbara Cartland is reading the manuscript of her own novel, "A Prayer for Love."
"I have just dictated a new book and now I am revising the book before that. I have written a book a fortnight for 20 years, which is a world record. I dictate to a secretary, lying on the sofa with my eyes shut and just go straight through."
(Barry James, *ITV*)



The result is not a conventional work of history or biography but an adroitly reasoned historical hypothesis: an absorbing account of what probably or possibly happened to Christopher Marlowe, and in the process, a minutely detailed portrait of the dark side of Elizabethan politics.

Marlowe, of course, is best remembered today for his plays, for his darkly lyrical poetry and for his black, frequently brutal portraits of single-minded heroes obsessed with money or status or power. He is also remembered, by some, as an atheist and blasphemer, a homosexual "roaring boy" who lived too fast and hung out with a bad crowd.

Less frequently remarked upon is Marlowe's subterranean life as a spy and his supposed involvement both in governmental efforts to subvert

Catholic insurgents and in rivalries among the queen's ministers.

As Nicholl describes it, Elizabethan England was a hotbed of spies, informers, provocateurs and double and triple agents. "The political situation was volatile," Nicholl writes. "The Spaniards were threatening to engulf Europe, the queen was aging, the question of the succession was unresolved. England had reverted to Catholicism a generation ago, under 'Bloody Mary,' with attendant burnings, imprisonments and sequestrations. There was a real possibility of this happening again. The spy kept a foot in both camps and was ready to jump either way."

Why would Marlowe want to join this "wilderness of mirrors"? Advancement, Nicholl suggests: money, entry to influential circles, perhaps an emotional disposition

toward intrigue. In any case, the playwright seems to have been recruited during his student years at Cambridge for the intelligence service run by the queen's spymaster, Sir Francis Walsingham.

In addition, Nicholl argues, the three men who were present at Marlowe's death also had connections with this subterranean world of spies: Frizer, the man who supposedly stabbed the playwright, was a servant of Thomas Walsingham, who had been employed in the secret service by his cousin Sir Francis; and the two witnesses to the killing, Nicholas Skeres and Robert Poley, were directly involved in intelligence work.

It is Nicholl's contention that Marlowe's death was not an accidental killing, resulting from a quarrel over a bill, but an act of murder, resulting from Marlowe's political and intelligence affiliations. As Nicholl describes it, Marlowe was closely linked to Sir Walter Raleigh, the famous Elizabethan courier and poet who was contending with the Earl of Essex for the coveted position of queen's "favourite."

Meanwhile, Skeres appears to have been working for the faction supporting the Earl of Essex, a faction that wanted to discredit Marlowe as a means of discrediting his friend Raleigh.

Nicholl further suggests that when efforts to slander Marlowe as a dangerous atheist failed, the Essex faction decided to take further steps. In Nicholl's opinion, it matters little whether Skeres — or Frizer — actually struck the blow that killed the playwright; as he sees it, Skeres remains the villain responsible for the deed.

Poley, the third man present at Marlowe's death, would have ostensibly been on Marlowe's side, Nicholl says, since he, like Marlowe, had done intelligence work for Sir Robert Cecil, another rival of the Earl of Essex.

This highly convoluted narrative along with dozens of further complications is laid out by Nicholl in clear, lively prose. In the end, Nicholl's glittering reconstruction of Marlowe's murder is only one of the many fascinating aspects of this book. Indeed, "The Reckoning" is equally compelling for its masterly evocation of a vanished world, a world of Elizabethan scholars, poets, con men, alchemists and spies, a world of Machiavellian malice, intrigue and dissent.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of *The New York Times*.

IN BRIEF

A 2,500-Year-Old Mummy

MOSCOW (AP) — Russian scientists have found the frozen mummy of a Scythian nobleman who died 2,500 years ago and was buried high in the mountains of Siberia, according to an *ITAR-Tass* report.

The news agency called the find in the Altai Mountains "sensational," noting it also included wood, leather and felt ornaments buried with the woman and still in excellent condition. But few details were available.

"To have a body that's preserved in a frozen state and that also has the articles associated with the individual would be a pretty significant find," said David Hunt, an anthropologist at the National Museum of Natural History at the Smithsonian Institution, in Washington.

The Scythians were an ancient Slavic people who inhabited the steppes of eastern Europe and Siberia.

Addiction: One-Gene Theory

LOS ANGELES (AP) — A single gene may lie behind an addiction to food, alcohol or drugs, according to researchers' findings published in the *Journal of Eating Disorders*.

"The environment shapes people one way or another," said Dr. Ernest P. Noble, a professor of psychiatry and behavioral sciences at the University of California, Los Angeles. "If they're in a home that uses a lot of alcohol, they become alcoholics. If cocaine is around, they become cocaine users. If there's food as a way

of giving a reward, those children might grow up to be obese."

His findings center on a dopamine receptor gene that is responsible for sensations of pleasure or reward. A particular form of that gene, previously linked to alcohol and cocaine abuse, may also cause adults to crave carbohydrates and eat too much, he found.

Dr. Harvey Kaslow, a member of the physiology department at the University of Southern California School of Medicine, called Dr. Noble's finding "another example of a hereditary association with obesity, which implies a genetic basis that contributes to obesity."

TB Cases Drop in New York

NEW YORK (AP) — New cases of tuberculosis dropped 15 percent in New York City last year, the first decline in a decade for the United States' most-infected city, but health officials warned that the decline did not mean the city's epidemic had been reversed.

"It's not the end of the battle but in many ways only the beginning. We recognize that this may just be a blip on the radar screen," said Margaret Hamburg, the city health commissioner.

Tuberculosis, a lung disease transmitted by airborne bacteria, was once thought to be under control. But it resurged sharply about 15 years ago and has reached epidemic levels in New York City, especially among some immigrant and low-income groups. The proliferation of the

disease has been helped by the appearance of strains resistant to known drug treatments. New York City has about 400 patients, with so-called "multi-drug resistant" TB — 61 percent of the national total, according to the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Passive Smoker: Heart Risk

SAN FRANCISCO (Reuters) — Passive smoking caused a significant increase in the severity of heart attacks suffered by laboratory rats, according to a study researchers at the University of California at San Francisco. Their findings bolster other studies indicating that exposure to other people's tobacco smoke, known as passive smoking, increases the risk of heart disease death by 30 percent.

"People who experience relatively brief exposure to secondhand smoke are adversely affecting their hearts," said Stanton Glantz, a co-author of the study. The team's findings are reported in the *American Heart Association's* journal, *Circulation*.

Hormone May Inhibit Tumor

LONDON (Reuters) — A by-product of human hormone production could be used to block tumor growth, European researchers report in the science journal *Nature*. The German, Swiss and Finnish researchers said they found that 2-methoxyestradiol, a by-product of estrogen production stopped the growth of new blood vessels.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

JAMES E. CAYNE of Manhattan, president of Bear, Stearns Inc., the brokerage house, and Katie Weisender of Nashville, competed in Beijing in a one-table duplicate game. And that, by definition, is impossible.

The results were scored by a committee of judges. The English gained points if they did better than a result determined by the committee as "normal" and lost points correspondingly.

Cayne won the event with considerable help from the diagrammed deal. As South he made a rather remarkable balancing bid of three no-trump when the opening three-club bid came around to him. This would have failed, barring a friendly diamond lead.

Weisender as North retreated to four hearts, and East tried four

spades. Now Cayne emerged from the bushes with a leap to six diamonds, a rare sequel to a bid of three no-trump.

It would have paid East to save in six spades, but that was certainly hard to judge. He passed, and West led the spade ace. He shifted to a heart, and South won with the ace, ruffed a club in dummy and led the heart king.

East was now helpless. He chose to ruff with the diamond king, allowing for the possibility that his partner held a singleton diamond queen. South overruffed and led a trump to dummy's ten. He was now able to throw one club loser on the heart queen, and a trump remained in the dummy to ruff the other. It would not have helped East to ruff the heart king low, for South would have overruffed, cashed the diamond ace and made the slam similarly.

For this effort the committee awarded Cayne and Weisender 13 imps.

NORTH			
♠ 10 7 4	♥ 8 5 4 3	♦ 10 3 2	♣ —
WEST (D)			
♠ A J 10 8 3	♥ K Q 7 6 5 4 3	♦ K J 5 4 3	♣ A 10 7 2
EAST			
♠ K Q 9 8 5 3 2	♥ 2	♦ Q 8	♣ K 5
SOUTH			
♠ J	♥ A Q 10 9 7 6 2	♦ A 10 7 2	♣ —
North and South were vulnerable.			
The bidding:			
West	North	East	South
3♣	Pass	Pass	3NT
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CROSSWORD

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10 Krazy —
13 Part Knox deposit
14 Part of U.N.C.F.
16 "Foucault's" pendulum
17 Fessive
18 "The Informer" author
20 Not fair

DOWN
22 Bits of history
23 Ye — Shoppe
24 Mob
27 Stallone namesakes
28 Vex
29 Muddy
30 Mayberry resident
34 European capital
35 Orav — on
36 Date
41 Sinal and Bombay, e.g.

Item in a pig's eye?
6 Cat (Aspen vehicle)
7 Playboy nickname
8 Lace lip
9 Most somber
10 Larry who played Tony
11 — of the Apostles
12 G.I. Joe, a g
13 Character actor Dan
19 Lock up
21 Hardy a Prince Charming
23 Duffy of San
24 Bubbler
25 Remote
26 Circumspect
27 Donnybrook
28 To's opposite
29 Alphabet sequence
30 Put — lo
31 Some dance contests
32 Jose Hoan creator
33 Sweet Annie
34 Samuel and Robert

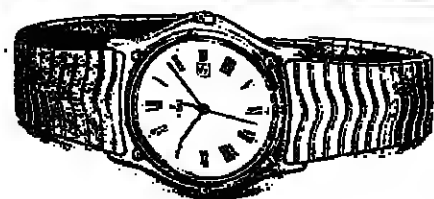
Solution to Puzzle of March 16

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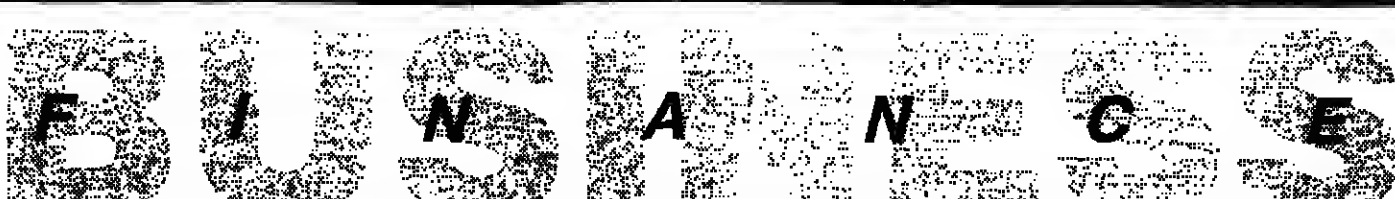
New York Times Edited by Will Shortz

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كزامن التحصيل



SPORT



EUBEL
the architects of time

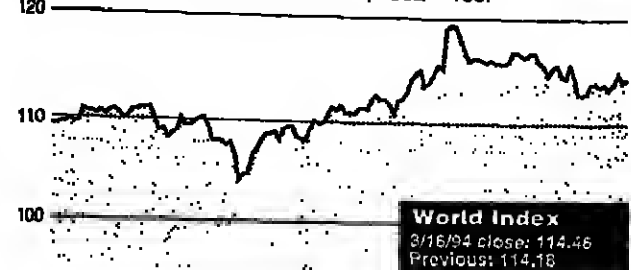
International Herald Tribune, Thursday, March 17, 1994

Page 11



THE TRIB INDEX: 114.46

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



World Index
3/16/94 close: 114.46
Previous: 114.16

Approx. weighting: 32% Up 0.37%
Close: 130.17 Prev: 129.56

Approx. weighting: 37% Down 0.05%
Close: 114.43 Prev: 114.47

Approx. weighting: 26% Up 0.35%
Close: 95.08 Prev: 95.74

Approx. weighting: 5% Up 0.35%
Close: 132.33 Prev: 131.73

World Index
1993 1994

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and other major financial centers.

For more information about the index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92221 Neuilly Cedex, France.

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Industrial Sectors

West. Prec. % Change

Energy 111.80 112.09 +0.26

Utilities 128.52 127.47 +0.82

Finance 118.13 117.56 +0.48

Services 121.83 121.63 +0.16

Capital Goods 115.04 114.96 +0.07

Raw Materials 123.17 122.53 +0.52

Consumer Goods 100.15 99.99 +0.16

Miscellaneous 129.01 129.53 -0.40

For more information about the index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92221 Neuilly Cedex, France.

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U.S. Puts Off JAL Hawaii Route Request

By Steven Brull
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — In a gesture meant to step up pressure on Japan to improve U.S. access to its aviation market, the Federal Aviation Administration has deferred a decision on whether to grant Japan Air Lines Co. permission to fly a new route between Honolulu and Senda in northeastern Japan.

A U.S. embassy official in Tokyo said Wednesday the move reflected frustration that American carriers were being denied adequate access to the Kansai International Airport in Osaka, which will open in September.

Kansai will be the country's first 24-hour facility and is meant to boost the number of flights into Western Japan. But American carriers have complained that the Ministry of Transport is thwarting their efforts to add flights at the new airport.

In addition, the decision reflects dissatisfaction that Northwest Airlines and United Airlines were denied approval to fly without restrictions between the United States and Australia via Japan last year, the official said.

Washington believes its 1952 bilateral air accord with Tokyo gives its carriers the right to fly beyond Japan to other points in Asia without restrictions. But Japan and Australia, alarmed by the growing presence of U.S. carriers in the world's fastest-growing aviation market, forced Washington to accept a three-year agreement in December that gave two carriers from both the United States and Australia the right to make only three flights weekly via Japan.

Pentagon — Friend of the Earth?

Military Takes Interest in Low-Pollution Technology

By Matthew L. Wald
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The urge to develop an electric car has become a holy quest for environmentalists, who seek an antidote for smog, traffic noise and reliance on oil.

But lately, this technology has found an unexpected patron: the U.S. Department of Defense, which sees battlefield uses for electric-vehicle systems.

Although some environmentalists express misgivings about the Pentagon's patronage, in the last few months the American military has been dispensing money to various civilian electric-car ventures, including a company in Georgia working on a computer-controlled battery charger, a maker of fuel cells in Connecticut, and a Massachusetts company that has been converting gasoline cars to battery power and wants to design an electric vehicle.

Where environmentalists see the possi-

ty of quieter traffic and cleaner air, military strategists imagine vehicles slipping stealthily over enemy terrain and armored personnel carriers that have no exhaust pipes and so cannot be spotted by infrared detectors.

"At night, they can't see you, they can't hear you, they don't know you're there," said Major Richard C. Cope, a Marine who is leading the military's charge into electric-vehicle research.

Major Cope is a project manager for the Advanced Research Projects Agency, which was known during the Cold War as the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency.

Without fanfare, the agency has become one of the major sources of funding for various technological pieces of the electric car — including electrochemical batteries, batteries powered by spinning flywheels, new types of charging systems, electronic controllers and various other components.

Between the beginning of 1993 and the end of 1993, the agency itself expects to spend \$68 million, and private industry, some \$100 million, for research into electric and hybrid vehicles.

This technology transfer can make for strange partners. Environmentalists tend to be "the same people who in the 1980s were protesting a war," said Sheila Lynch, who heads the Northeast Alternative Vehicle Consortium. But in peacetime, she said, if a high civilian project needs government help, there are advantages to working with the military.

"No one can expedite a project faster than the Defense Department," she said, "because they have a little attitude."

The warriors return the compliment. In many areas, Major Cope said, the "commercial guys are so far ahead of us" that he was

See MILITARY, Page 15

Chevrolet's New Campaign Skips the 'Heartbeat'

By James Bennet
New York Times Service

DETROIT — With its strong products and canny marketing, the Chevrolet Motor division for decades meant affordable style, power and patriotism to its customers. It also meant big profits for the company it dominated and defined, General Motors Corp.

So it was no coincidence that GM's earnings suffered as Chevrolet's image rusted after the late 1970s. Chevrolet sells as many cars and trucks as all of GM's other divisions combined.

But customers just would not buy dull or ugly cars like the instantly forgettable Corsica and that regrettably forgettable whale, the Caprice.

While people who bought Bel Airs in the

'50s or Impalas in the '60s or Caprices in the '70s used to seem cool or sexy or sensible, in the '80s those attributes gave way to something a lot less wholesome.

"It would have been a little bit socially unacceptable at times to have some person drive up to pick up your daughter in front of your house in a Chevrolet," said Jim C. Perkins, the blunt Texan whom GM lured back from Toyota Motor Corp. to be Chevrolet's general manager and a GM vice president.

"We weren't on many consideration lists," Chevrolet is still huge. Last year it sold more vehicles than Chrysler Corp. But in 1978 it sold 3.7 million cars and trucks, compared with 2.3 million last year.

Restoring Chevrolet's sales power is vital to GM's comeback, which is why the division

is in the middle of the fastest product overhaul in its history.

From 1992 to 1997, Chevrolet intends to introduce 19 car and truck models, replacing almost its entire line. At the same time, it is trying to train its dealers to provide consistent, friendly service throughout the life of its vehicles.

To convince buyers that Chevrolet is returning to its old glory, the division plans to drive a stake through its eight-year-old advertising theme, "The Heartbeat of America," in favor of a new slogan intended to evoke the good times: "Genuine Chevrolet."

The theme is part of GM's effort to differentiate its seven marketing divisions, many of

See CHEVROLET, Page 15

Saudi Sheikh Buys Sweden's Top Oil Firm

The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM — Corral Petroleum Holding, owned by Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulaziz Al Saud, Saudi Arabia, embarked on what it called a "strategic concentration" in northern Europe on Wednesday by buying Sweden's largest oil concern, OK Petroleum AB.

Corral paid 9.5 billion kronor (\$1 billion) for OK Petroleum, Scandinavia's largest oil refiner, handling about 25 percent of the region's capacity.

The costs include 3.6 billion kronor to make payments on OK Petroleum's debts, the Swedish national news agency reported.

Statements from Corral and OK Petroleum announcing the deal did not mention the debt payments. They said only that Corral paid 5.9 billion kronor, buying 52 percent of the shares from the Swedish conglomerate Kooperativa Forbundet, 24 percent from the Swedish state, and 24 percent from Nestle Oy of Finland.

OK Petroleum is one of Sweden's top 10 exporters, with petroleum product exports accounting for about half of the company's 16 billion kronor in annual sales.

"We intend for OK Petroleum to grow within its area of operations, in Sweden as well as the rest of Europe," said Ghazi Habib, a spokesman for the buyer.

The transaction includes all of the Swedish company's petroleum operations, ranging from prospecting, production and refining of raw oil through delivery of products.

"I am convinced the buyer is good for the group, our customers and our suppliers," said Sven-Erik Zaehrisson, president of the Swedish concern. The OK management will remain in place and its 2,200 employees will not face job cuts, he added.

Sweden's Ministry of Industry and Commerce said that Corral intended to continue developing OK Petroleum as an independent company and to reinvest "large portions" of profit in the company.

"This is a good deal for the

Swedish state as well as OK Petroleum," said Per Westerberg, the industry and commerce minister.

Sweden will earn about 1.4 billion kronor on the sale of its OK Petroleum stake, plus 125 million kronor in repaid state loans, the ministry said.

Swedish equity dealers, speaking on condition of anonymity, said that OK Petroleum's majority owner, Kooperativa Forbundet, delayed the sale to take advantage of more favorable Swedish rules on capital gains which came into effect at the beginning of 1994.

German Rate Cut Has Investors Hoping for More

Reuters

FRANKFURT — The Bundesbank on Wednesday extended its recent cautious policy of interest rate cuts, and investors speculated the move might be followed up by another easing of monetary policy as early as Thursday.

The central bank sanctioned a decline in a key money market rate, allowing its minimum securities repurchase rate, or repo rate, to fall to 5.88 from 5.94 percent last week.

The cut was smaller than investors had hoped for, but the reduction of 6 basis points was steeper than the cuts of 3 points seen in the previous two weeks.

Markets quickly swallowed initial disappointment that the rate had not been cut more drastically and started focusing on the Bundesbank council meeting on Thursday when a cut in the 6.75 percent Lombard lending rate, the effective ceiling on official rates, was viewed as possible.

"There's speculation of a quarter-point off Lombard," said Armin Kayser, an economist with Swiss Bank Corp. He ruled out any reduction in the discount rate, the floor for official rates.

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER Amatil Thirsty for Markets

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SYDNEY — On a hot summer day, when Dean R. Wills, chairman and managing director of Coca-Cola Amatil Ltd., looks out his office window onto Sydney harbor, he can see some of the water, beaches and yachts that have helped make Australians among the largest per-capita consumers of Coca-Cola products and other soft drinks outside the United States.

These days, however, Mr. Wills spends a good deal of his time thinking about the growth potential of emerging soft-drink markets in Central Europe and the Asia-Pacific region and how Coca-Cola Amatil can best exploit them.

In Indonesia, where the company manages three joint-venture bottling operations covering almost the whole country, the soft-drink market grew 15 percent in 1993 as the economy expanded and consumer purchasing power increased.

Coca-Cola Amatil took control of its third Indonesian franchise, covering Jakarta and surrounding areas, in October.

Coca-Cola franchise products are the market leaders in Indonesia, with a share of more than 70 percent.

Citing the country's youthful population of almost 190 million, the year-round equatorial heat, the Muslim ban on consumption of alcoholic drinks and a record of economic expansion, Mr. Wills said in a recent interview that the growth prospects for Coca-Cola Amatil in Indonesia were "enormous, almost unfathomable."

Australia's per-capita consumption of soft drinks was 99 liters (104.5 quarts) in 1993, but Indonesia's was less than two liters — well below that of other industrializing nations in Southeast Asia such as Malaysia (5.7 liters) and Thailand (7.5 liters).

"If we can increase our Indonesian sales by 15

percent annually, we will double current consumption in five years," Mr. Wills said.

Over the past five years, Coca-Cola Amatil, which is 51 percent owned by Coca-Cola Co. of the United States, has diversified its portfolio, printing-packaging, poultry and snack-foods business to concentrate on producing and selling non-alcoholic cold drinks.

At the same time, with the encouragement of its American parent, Coca-Cola Amatil has developed an overseas empire by acquiring Coca-Cola franchises, building bottling plants and developing distribution and marketing networks in Austria, Hungary, the Czech and Slovak republics, and most recently in Indonesia.

The company now supplies 600,000 retail customers in nine countries, including Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea and Fiji, that have a consumer base of more than 250 million people.

In its first step to test the market in the former Soviet Union, Coca-Cola Amatil has agreed to form a joint venture in Belarus to produce and distribute Coke products there, starting this month.

In 1993, Coca-Cola Amatil, which is listed on the Australian stock exchange, had a 23 percent increase in net profit, to 95 million Australian dollars (\$68 million), on sales of nearly 2 billion dollars.

Coca-Cola Amatil had an extraordinary profit of just over 342 million dollars, reflecting the sale of its snack-food operations to United Biscuits (Holdings) PLC of Britain in January 1993.

Richard A. Beaupaire, director of industrial research at Bain & Co., a unit of Deutsche Bank AG, said he expected Coca-Cola Amatil's earnings to rise strongly over the next few years as the company's Central European, and later its Indonesian, operations became increasingly profitable.

Mr. Beaupaire said that all Coca-Cola Amatil's

See COKE, Page 15

Inflation Victory Pushes Mexico Into a Recession

By Anthony DePalma
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — The battered Mexican economy has slipped from slow growth into a formal recession with hardly a word of acknowledgment from government officials.

Government statistics show that the economy declined in the third and fourth quarters of 1993. This is the first time that there have been two quarters of overall economic shrinkage, which is how U.S. economists define a recession, since President Carlos Salinas de Gortari took office in 1988.

Although Mexican officials are reluctant to say so, the figures strongly indicate that their strategy of bringing down inflation to single digits by cooling off the economy has been too successful.

Before Mr. Salinas took over in 1988, Mexico's annual rate of inflation was running above 150 percent. Last year, it was 8 percent after the government restricted the money supply and controlled wages and prices. But the belated tightening hurt manufacturing.

"It's clear they overshot," said Lawrence D. Krohn, chief Latin American economist for Lehman Brothers.

The downturn comes at a sensitive time. Mexico is in the final year of its six-year presidential cycle, a time of when the government is usually at its weakest. In the past, these years have seen such events

as nationalization of banks, a peso devaluation, and, in the 1988 election, cries of malfeasance when government computers mysteriously broke down as the leftist opposition candidate, Cuauhtemoc Cardenas Soler, was reelected.

U.S. investment accounts for 14 percent of the \$44 billion in foreign capital that has poured into Mexico during Mr. Salinas's administration. The economic slump, and more recently, a decline in stock prices, has made Mexico a less desirable place to invest.

Whether foreign investors ride out a market correction, or decide to pull out of Mexican stocks, may be determined by how quickly the government can remove the constraints used to suppress inflation and start reviving the economy.

The revised GDP figures, contained in a report released by the government statistics agency, rather than the Treasury Ministry, contrast with preliminary year-end figures released at the end of February. Those figures showed a decline in the third quarter followed by a small rise at the end of the year.

Mexico's overall growth for 1993 was 0.4 percent. Officials ignored the grim results of the last two quarters and simply reported that 1993 was the seventh consecutive year of growth.

Russia Expects IMF Loan Deal Within Days

Reuters

MOSCOW — Russia expects to reach agreement with the International Monetary Fund in the next few days on an economic reform program and a \$1.5 billion loan, a senior Russian official said Wednesday.

Konstantin Kagalovsky, Russia's representative at the Fund, said a deal would be sealed over the weekend in Moscow, after meetings between Michel Camdessus, the managing director of the Fund, and Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin.

Agreement on a \$1.5 billion loan would be good news for both sides. Moscow wants the Fund's endorsement of its credentials as a reformist government after the departure earlier this year of the policy-makers who were the architects of reform.

The Fund, meanwhile, is seeking to justify its position as one of the leading institutions in helping Russia fashion a free-market economy after U.S. criticism that it has not been aggressive enough in promoting reform. The Fund has already lent Russia \$2.5 billion.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

March 16

Cross Rates

1 USD = 1.367 0/00

1 EUR = 1.367 0/00

1 GBP = 1.367 0/00

1 JPY = 1.367 0/00

1 CHF = 1.367 0/00

1 AUD = 1.367 0/00

1 NZD = 1.367 0/00

1 CAD = 1.367 0/00

1 HKD = 1.367 0/00

1 SGD = 1.367 0/00

1 TWD = 1.367 0/00

1 KRW = 1.367 0/00

1 INR = 1.367 0/00

1 MYR = 1.367 0/00

1 THB = 1.367 0/00

1 PHP = 1.367 0/00

1 VND = 1.367 0/00

Eurocurrency Deposits

March 16

1 month

3 months

6 months

1 year

Source: Reuters, London

Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent)

Key Money Rates

United States

Discount rate

Prime rate

Federal funds

3-month CDs

Commo, paper 180 days

3-month Treasury bill

2-year Treasury note

5-year Treasury note

10-year Treasury note

Source: Reuters, London

March 16

1 month

3 months

6 months

1 year

Source: Reuters, London

Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent)

Key Money Rates

United States

Discount rate

Prime rate

Federal funds

3-month CDs

Commo, paper 180 days

3-month Treasury bill

2-year Treasury note

5-year Treasury note

10-year Treasury note

Source: Reuters, London

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MARKET DIARY

Subdued Inflation
Lifts Wall Street

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Government data showing U.S. inflation under control sent stock prices higher Wednesday.

On the New York Stock Exchange, advancing issues led declines by a 13-to-8 ratio on moderate volume of 278.2 million shares, down from 309.28 million Tuesday. But the Dow Jones industrial average slipped 1.44 points, to 3,848.15.

U.S. Stocks
after a last-minute sell-off; the index had been higher for much of the session.

The Labor Department reported that consumer prices rose 0.3 percent in February, largely because of a jump in energy prices that was seen by analysts as unsustainable. The subdued inflation should give the Federal Reserve Board little reason to raise interest rates, bond traders said.

In late trading, the price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond rose 1 1/32 points, to 93 1/32, which lowered the yield to 6.80 percent from 6.89 percent Tuesday. The strength in bonds shored up stocks.

Telefonos de México's American depositary receipts led the New York Stock Exchange's most-active list, rising 7/8 to 61 1/8 on some bargain-bunting after the stock fell

sharply in the past week in line with the Mexican stock market. Mexico's Bolsa index also posted gains Wednesday.

U.S. Surgical rose 2 1/8 to 18 1/8 in active trading, lifted by the company's expectation for its first-quarter loss to narrow from the fourth quarter and for profitable returns for the rest of the year.

Mergers and acquisitions in the technology industry moved small-capitalization stocks. In over-the-counter trading, Adobe Systems lost 3/4 to 29 1/4 after launching a \$515.8-million bid for Aldus Corp. on Tuesday. Aldus surged 6 1/4 to 32 1/4 in active trading.

California Microwave Devices soared 7 1/4 to 21 1/4 after news Hilch Metals plans to buy a 10 percent stake in the maker of electronics used for mobile computing and wireless communications.

Nike jumped 3/4 to 57 1/4, with lower third-quarter earnings offset by an increase in orders for the first time in more than a year. The world's largest athletic-shoe maker earned \$63.2 million in the quarter, compared with \$89.5 million a year ago, while revenue slumped 10 percent. But orders extending into the first quarter of 1995 rose 4 percent, the company said.

An upgrade from Smith Barney also gave Nike stock a lift. (Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder, AP)

Dollar Slips on Report
Of Moderate Inflation

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — The dollar turned lower Wednesday after the latest American inflation data reduced speculation that the Federal Reserve Board would push up interest rates in the near term.

Traders said the Deutsche mark also found some strength against the dollar ahead of Thursday's Bundesbank council meeting, as the market did not expect the German central bank to cut its discount rate.

Nick Parsons, head of the treasury advisory group at CIBC in London, said the "early tightening" camp, those expecting the U.S. central bank to raise rates again soon, was undermined by the report that U.S. consumer prices had risen a moderate 0.3 percent in February, including the effect of higher energy costs resulting from harsh winter weather.

The dollar, which began easing before trading ended in Europe, continued to fall to New York trading, where it closed at 1.6890 DM, down from 1.6973 DM the previous day. The currency also slipped to 106.055 yen from 106.130 yen.

Against other major currencies, the dollar eased to 1.4323 Swiss francs from 1.4440 francs and to 5.7420 French francs from 5.7730.

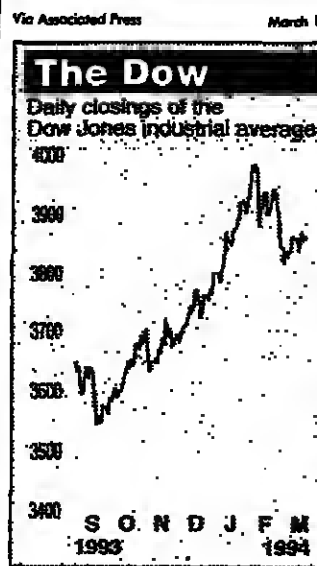
The pound rose to \$1.4948 from \$1.4906.

The inflation report was in line with the expectations of many on Wall Street, however. In the previous month, the overall consumer price index showed no increase, and the core index which excludes food and energy prices crept up just 0.1 percent.

Peter Luxton, an economic adviser at Barclays Bank, said the dollar's failure to break through resistance at 1.70 DM before the report had sparked some speculative selling.

"The dollar is now looking very tired," he said. "There is no real upward momentum." But he said he still expected the U.S. central bank to indicate a tightening in rates at its Federal Open Markets Committee meeting Tuesday.

(Reuters, AP)



NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Alcatel	112.00	111.00	111.00	+1.00
Alcatel	112.00	111.00	111.00	+1.00
Alcatel	112.00	111.00	111.00	+1.00
Alcatel	112.00	111.00	111.00	+1.00
Alcatel	112.00	111.00	111.00	+1.00
Alcatel	112.00	111.00	111.00	+1.00
Alcatel	112.00	111.00	111.00	+1.00
Alcatel	112.00	111.00	111.00	+1.00
Alcatel	112.00	111.00	111.00	+1.00
Alcatel	112.00	111.00	111.00	+1.00

NASDAQ Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Alcatel	112.00	111.00	111.00	+1.00
Alcatel	112.00	111.00	111.00	+1.00
Alcatel	112.00	111.00	111.00	+1.00
Alcatel	112.00	111.00	111.00	+1.00
Alcatel	112.00	111.00	111.00	+1.00
Alcatel	112.00	111.00	111.00	+1.00
Alcatel	112.00	111.00	111.00	+1.00
Alcatel	112.00	111.00	111.00	+1.00
Alcatel	112.00	111.00	111.00	+1.00
Alcatel	112.00	111.00	111.00	+1.00

AMEX Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Alcatel	112.00	111.00	111.00	+1.00
Alcatel	112.00	111.00	111.00	+1.00
Alcatel	112.00	111.00	111.00	+1.00
Alcatel	112.00	111.00	111.00	+1.00
Alcatel	112.00	111.00	111.00	+1.00
Alcatel	112.00	111.00	111.00	+1.00
Alcatel	112.00	111.00	111.00	+1.00
Alcatel	112.00	111.00	111.00	+1.00
Alcatel	112.00	111.00	111.00	+1.00
Alcatel	112.00	111.00	111.00	+1.00

Market Sales

NYSE	AMEX	OTC	Chg.
1,234,567	123,456	12,345	+1.00
1,234,567	123,456	12,345	+1.00
1,234,567	123,456	12,345	+1.00
1,234,567	123,456	12,345	+1.00
1,234,567	123,456	12,345	+1.00
1,234,567	123,456	12,345	+1.00
1,234,567	123,456	12,345	+1.00
1,234,567	123,456	12,345	+1.00
1,234,567	123,456	12,345	+1.00
1,234,567	123,456	12,345	+1.00

Dow Jones Averages

Open High Low Last Chg.

Indus	3,848.15	3,848.15	3,848.15	-1.44
Trans	1,123.45	1,123.45	1,123.45	+0.12
Comp	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.05
Chem	1,345.67	1,345.67	1,345.67	+0.08
Auto	1,456.78	1,456.78	1,456.78	+0.10
Tele	1,567.89	1,567.89	1,567.89	+0.15
Health	1,678.90	1,678.90	1,678.90	+0.20
Energy	1,789.01	1,789.01	1,789.01	+0.25
Food	1,890.12	1,890.12	1,890.12	+0.30
Finance	1,901.23	1,901.23	1,901.23	+0.35

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Open High Low Last Chg.

Indus	2,345.67	2,345.67	2,345.67	+0.10
Trans	2,456.78	2,456.78	2,456.78	+0.12
Comp	2,567.89	2,567.89	2,567.89	+0.15
Chem	2,678.90	2,678.90	2,678.90	+0.18
Auto	2,789.01	2,789.01	2,789.01	+0.20
Tele	2,890.12	2,890.12	2,890.12	+0.25
Health	2,901.23	2,901.23	2,901.23	+0.30
Energy	3,012.34	3,012.34	3,012.34	+0.35
Food	3,123.45	3,123.45	3,123.45	+0.40
Finance	3,234.56	3,234.56	3,234.56	+0.45

NYSE Indexes

Open High Low Last Chg.

Indus	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.10
Trans	1,345.67	1,345.67	1,345.67	+0.12
Comp	1,456.78	1,456.78	1,456.78	+0.15
Chem	1,567.89	1,567.89	1,567.89	+0.18
Auto	1,678.90	1,678.90	1,678.90	+0.20
Tele	1,789.01	1,789.01	1,789.01	+0.25
Health	1,890.12	1,890.12	1,890.12	+0.30
Energy	1,901.23	1,901.23	1,901.23	+0.35
Food	2,012.34	2,012.34	2,012.34	+0.40
Finance	2,123.45	2,123.45	2,123.45	+0.45

NASDAQ Indexes

Open High Low Last Chg.

Indus	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.10
Trans	1,345.67	1,345.67	1,345.67	+0.12
Comp	1,456.78	1,456.78	1,456.78	+0.15
Chem	1,567.89	1,567.89	1,567.89	+0.18
Auto	1,678.90	1,678.90	1,678.90	+0.20
Tele	1,789.01	1,789.01	1,789.01	+0.25
Health	1,890.12	1,890.12	1,890.12	+0.30
Energy	1,901.23	1,901.23	1,901.23	+0.35
Food	2,012.34	2,012.34	2,012.34	+0.40
Finance	2,123.45	2,123.45	2,123.45	+0.45

AMEX Stock Index

Open High Low Last Chg.

Indus	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.10
Trans	1,345.67	1,345.67	1,345.67	+0.12
Comp	1,456.78	1,456.78	1,456.78	+0.15
Chem	1,567.89	1,567.89	1,567.89	+0.18
Auto	1,678.90	1,678.90	1,678.90	+0.20
Tele	1,789.01	1,789.01	1,789.01	+0.25
Health	1,890.12	1,890.12	1,890.12	+0.30
Energy	1,901.23	1,901.23	1,901.23	+0.35
Food	2,012.34	2,012.34	2,012.34	+0.40
Finance	2,123.45	2,123.45	2,123.45	+0.45

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Open High Low Last Chg.

Indus	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.10
Trans	1,345.67	1,345.67	1,345.67	+0.12
Comp	1,456.78	1,456.78	1,456.78	+0.15
Chem	1,567.89	1,567.89	1,567.89	+0.18
Auto	1,678.90	1,678.90	1,678.90	+0.20
Tele	1,789.01	1,789.01	1,789.01	+0.25
Health	1,890.12	1,890.12	1,890.12	+0.30
Energy	1,901.23	1,901.23	1,901.23	+0.35
Food	2,012.34	2,012.34	2,012.34	+0.40
Finance	2,123.45	2,123.45	2,123.45	+0.45

NYSE Diary

Open High Low Last Chg.

Indus	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.10
Trans	1,345.67	1,345.67	1,345.67	+0.12
Comp	1,456.78	1,456.78	1,456.78	+0.15
Chem	1,567.89	1,567.89	1,567.89	+0.18
Auto	1,678.90	1,678.90	1,678.90	+0.20
Tele	1,789.01	1,789.01	1,789.01	+0.25
Health	1,890.12	1,890.12	1,890.12	+0.30
Energy	1,901.23	1,901.23	1,901.23	+0.35
Food	2,012.34	2,012.34	2,012.34	+0.40
Finance	2,123.45	2,123.45	2,123.45	+0.45

AMEX Diary

Open High Low Last Chg.

Indus	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.10
Trans	1,345.67	1,345.67	1,345.67	+0.12
Comp	1,456.78	1,456.78	1,456.78	+0.15
Chem	1,567.89	1,567.89	1,567.89	+0.18
Auto	1,678.90	1,678.90	1,678.90	+0.20
Tele	1,789.01	1,789.01	1,789.01	+0.25
Health	1,890.12	1,890.12	1,890.12	+0.30
Energy	1,901.23	1,901.23	1,901.23	+0.35
Food	2,012.34	2,012.34	2,012.34	+0.40
Finance	2,123.45	2,123.45	2,123.45	+0.45

NASDAQ Diary

Open High Low Last Chg.

Indus	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.10
Trans	1,345.67	1,345.67	1,345.67	+0.12
Comp	1,456.78	1,456.78	1,456.78	+0.15
Chem	1,567.89	1,567.89	1,567.89	+0.18
Auto	1,678.90	1,678.90	1,678.90	+0.20
Tele	1,789.01	1,789.01	1,789.01	+0.25
Health	1,890.12	1,890.12	1,890.12	+0.30
Energy	1,901.23	1,901.23	1,901.23	+0.35
Food	2,012.34	2,012.34	2,012.34	+0.40
Finance	2,123.45	2,123.45	2,123.45	+0.45

Spot Commodities

Open High Low Last Chg.

Indus	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.10
Trans	1,345.67	1,345.67	1,345.67	+0.12
Comp	1,456.78	1,456.78	1,456.78	+0.15
Chem	1,567.89	1,567.89	1,567.89	+0.18
Auto	1,678.90	1,678.90	1,678.90	+0.20
Tele	1,789.01	1,789.01	1,789.01	+0.25
Health	1,890.12	1,890.12	1,890.12	+0.30
Energy	1,901.23	1,901.23	1,901.23	+0.35
Food	2,012.34	2,012.34	2,012.34	+0.40
Finance	2,123.45	2,123.45	2,123.45	+0.45

Market Sales

Open High Low Last Chg.

Indus	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.10
Trans	1,345.67	1,345.67	1,345.67	+0.12
Comp	1,456.78	1,456.78	1,456.78	+0.15
Chem	1,567.89	1,567.89	1,567.89	+0.18
Auto	1,678.90	1,678.90	1,678.90	+0.20

Wednesday's Closing

Wednesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

High	Low	Stock	Dry	Yld	PE	S/S 100%	High	Low	Lots/Cr's
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[illegible]

12 Month High/Low Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	100	High	Low/Latest Close
1997-1998	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100
1998-1999	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100
1999-2000	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100
2000-2001	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100
2001-2002	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100
2002-2003	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100
2003-2004	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100
2004-2005	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100
2005-2006	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100
2006-2007	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100
2007-2008	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100
2008-2009	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100
2009-2010	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100
2010-2011	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100
2011-2012	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100
2012-2013	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100
2013-2014	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100
2014-2015	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100
2015-2016	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100
2016-2017	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100
2017-2018	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100
2018-2019	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100
2019-2020	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100
2020-2021	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100
2021-2022	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100
2022-2023	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100
2023-2024	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100
2024-2025	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100
2025-2026	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100
2026-2027	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100
2027-2028	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100
2028-2029	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100
2029-2030	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100
2030-2031	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100
2031-2032	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100
2032-2033	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100
2033-2034	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100
2034-2035	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100
2035-2036	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100
2036-2037	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100
2037-2038	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100
2038-2039	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100
2039-2040	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100
2040-2041	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100
2041-2042	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100
2042-2043	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100
2043-2044	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100
2044-2045	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100
2045-2046	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100
2046-2047	0.00	0.00	10.00	100	100	100
2047-						

17 Month Month Low Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	High	Low	Stock Ch
1970-1971	100	100	100	100	100	100
1971-1972	100	100	100	100	100	100
1972-1973	100	100	100	100	100	100
1973-1974	100	100	100	100	100	100
1974-1975	100	100	100	100	100	100
1975-1976	100	100	100	100	100	100
1976-1977	100	100	100	100	100	100
1977-1978	100	100	100	100	100	100
1978-1979	100	100	100	100	100	100
1979-1980	100	100	100	100	100	100
1980-1981	100	100	100	100	100	100
1981-1982	100	100	100	100	100	100
1982-1983	100	100	100	100	100	100
1983-1984	100	100	100	100	100	100
1984-1985	100	100	100	100	100	100
1985-1986	100	100	100	100	100	100
1986-1987	100	100	100	100	100	100
1987-1988	100	100	100	100	100	100
1988-1989	100	100	100	100	100	100
1989-1990	100	100	100	100	100	100
1990-1991	100	100	100	100	100	100
1991-1992	100	100	100	100	100	100
1992-1993	100	100	100	100	100	100
1993-1994	100	100	100	100	100	100
1994-1995	100	100	100	100	100	100
1995-1996	100	100	100	100	100	100
1996-1997	100	100	100	100	100	100
1997-1998	100	100	100	100	100	100
1998-1999	100	100	100	100	100	100
1999-2000	100	100	100	100	100	100
2000-2001	100	100	100	100	100	100
2001-2002	100	100	100	100	100	100
2002-2003	100	100	100	100	100	100
2003-2004	100	100	100	100	100	100
2004-2005	100	100	100	100	100	100
2005-2006	100	100	100	100	100	100
2006-2007	100	100	100	100	100	100
2007-2008	100	100	100	100	100	100
2008-2009	100	100	100	100	100	100
2009-2010	100	100	100	100	100	100
2010-2011	100	100	100	100	100	100
2011-2012	100	100	100	100	100	100
2012-2013	100	100	100	100	100	100
2013-2014	100	100	100	100	100	100
2014-2015	100	100	100	100	100	100
2015-2016	100	100	100	100	100	100
2016-2017	100	100	100	100	100	100
2017-2018	100	100	100	100	100	100
2018-2019	100	100	100	100	100	100
2019-2020	100	100	100	100	100	100
2020-2021	100	100	100	100	100	100
2021-2022	100	100	100	100	100	100
2022-2023	100	100	100	100	100	100
2023-2024	100	100	100	100	100	100
2024-2025	100	100	100	100	100	100
2025-2026	100	100	100	100	100	100
2026-2027	100	100	100	100	100	100
2027-2028	100	100	100	100	100	100
2028-2029	100	100	100	100	100	100
2029-2030	100	100	100	100	100	100

TD Month	Dur	1st PE	Sq Yds	Hgt.	Low. Latency C/Pg
10-1987	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
11-1987	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12-1987	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1-1988	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2-1988	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
3-1988	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
4-1988	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
5-1988	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
6-1988	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
7-1988	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
8-1988	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
9-1988	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
10-1988	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
11-1988	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12-1988	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1-1989	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2-1989	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
3-1989	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
4-1989	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
5-1989	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
6-1989	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
7-1989	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
8-1989	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
9-1989	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
10-1989	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
11-1989	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12-1989	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1-1990	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2-1990	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
3-1990	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
4-1990	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
5-1990	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
6-1990	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
7-1990	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
8-1990	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
9-1990	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
10-1990	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
11-1990	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12-1990	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1-1991	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2-1991	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
3-1991	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
4-1991	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
5-1991	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
6-1991	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
7-1991	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
8-1991	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
9-1991	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
10-1991	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
11-1991	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12-1991	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1-1992	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2-1992	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
3-1992	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
4-1992	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
5-1992	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
6-1992	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
7-1992	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
8-1992	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
9-1992	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
10-1992	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
11-1992	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12-1992	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1-1993	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2-1993	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
3-1993	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
4-1993	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
5-1993	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
6-1993	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
7-1993	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
8-1993	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
9-1993	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
10-1993	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
11-1993	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12-1993	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1-1994	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2-1994	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
3-1994	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
4-1994	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
5-1994	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
6-1994	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
7-1994	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
8-1994	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
9-1994	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
10-1994	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
11-1994	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12-1994	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1-1995	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2-1995	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
3-1995	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
4-1995	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
5-1995	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
6-1995	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
7-1995	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
8-1995	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
9-1995	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
10-1995	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
11-1995	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12-1995	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1-1996	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2-1996	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
3-1996	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
4-1996	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
5-1996	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
6-1996	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
7-1996	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
8-1996	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
9-1996	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
10-1996	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
11-1996	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12-1996	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1-1997	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2-1997	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
3-1997	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
4-1997	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
5-1997	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
6-1997	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
7-1997	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
8-1997	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
9-1997	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
10-1997	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
11-1997	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12-1997	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1-1998	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2-1998	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
3-1998	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
4-1998	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
5-1998	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
6-1998	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
7-1998	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
8-1998	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
9-1998	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
10-1998	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
11-1998	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12-1998	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1-1999	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2-1999	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
3-1999	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
4-1999	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
5-1999	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
6-1999	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
7-1999	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
8-1999	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
9-1999	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
10-1999	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
11-1999	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12-1999	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1-2000	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2-2000	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
3-2000	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
4-2000	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
5-2000	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
6-2000	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
7-2000	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
8-2000	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
9-2000	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
10-2000	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
11-2000	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12-2000	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1-2001	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2-2001	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
3-2001	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
4-2001	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
5-2001	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
6-2001	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
7-2001	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
8-2001	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
9-2001	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
10-2001	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
11-2001	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12-2001	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1-2002	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2-2002	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
3-2002	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
4-2002	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
5-2002	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
6-2002	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
7-2002	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
8-2002	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
9-2002	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
10-2002	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
11-2002	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12-2002	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1-2003	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2-2003	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
3-2003	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
4-2003	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
5-2003	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
6-2003	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
7-2003	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
8-2003	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
9-2003	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
10-2003	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
11-2003	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12-2003	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1-2004	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2-2004	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
3-2004	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
4-2004	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
5-2004	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
6-2004	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
7-2004	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
8-2004	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
9-2004	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
10-2004	1.00	1.00	1.00		

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品名	単位	数量	金額	備考
小麦	石	100	10000	
大麦	石	50	5000	
粟	石	30	3000	
稷	石	20	2000	
高粱	石	10	1000	
水稻	石	200	20000	
棉花	担	100	10000	
羊毛	担	50	5000	
皮革	担	30	3000	
木材	立方尺	1000	10000	
煤炭	吨	100	10000	
石油	桶	50	5000	
糖	担	100	10000	
茶	担	50	5000	
香料	担	30	3000	
药材	担	20	2000	
布匹	匹	1000	10000	
纸张	张	10000	10000	
文具	件	100	1000	
玩具	件	50	5000	
食品	斤	10000	10000	
日用品	件	1000	10000	
装饰品	件	100	10000	
其他	件	100	10000	

品名	單位	數量	價格	合計	備註
生絲	担	100	15000	1500000	
熟絲	担	50	12000	600000	
蠶絲	担	20	8000	160000	
棉紗	担	300	3000	900000	
棉布	担	400	2000	800000	
麻布	担	100	1000	100000	
紙張	担	50	500	25000	
油類	担	20	1000	20000	
糖類	担	10	1000	10000	
茶葉	担	5	2000	10000	
香料	担	2	5000	10000	
藥材	担	1	10000	10000	
其他	担	1	10000	10000	
合計				3400000	

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姓名	性别	年龄	籍贯	职业	文化程度	健康状况	婚姻状况	子女情况	其他
王德胜	男	45	山东	农民	小学	良好	已婚	2子1女	
李秀英	女	38	河北	工人	初中	良好	已婚	1子1女	
张国强	男	52	河南	干部	高中	良好	已婚	2子1女	
刘小红	女	28	江苏	教师	大学	良好	已婚	1子1女	
陈为民	男	40	浙江	商人	小学	良好	已婚	2子1女	
赵大刚	男	35	湖北	工人	初中	良好	已婚	1子1女	
孙丽娟	女	32	湖南	护士	高中	良好	已婚	1子1女	
周建民	男	48	四川	农民	小学	良好	已婚	2子1女	
吴小芳	女	25	广东	学生	大学	良好	未婚	无子女	
郑为民	男	55	安徽	工人	小学	良好	已婚	2子1女	
冯大刚	男	30	江西	商人	初中	良好	已婚	1子1女	
李秀英	女	35	福建	教师	高中	良好	已婚	1子1女	
张国强	男	42	广西	工人	小学	良好	已婚	2子1女	
刘小红	女	22	云南	学生	大学	良好	未婚	无子女	
陈为民	男	50	贵州	农民	小学	良好	已婚	2子1女	
赵大刚	男	38	海南	商人	初中	良好	已婚	1子1女	
孙丽娟	女	30	宁夏	护士	高中	良好	已婚	1子1女	
周建民	男	45	青海	工人	小学	良好	已婚	2子1女	
吴小芳	女	28	甘肃	学生	大学	良好	未婚	无子女	
郑为民	男	52	陕西	工人	小学	良好	已婚	2子1女	
冯大刚	男	32	山西	商人	初中	良好	已婚	1子1女	
李秀英	女	38	内蒙古	教师	高中	良好	已婚	1子1女	
张国强	男	40	新疆	工人	小学	良好	已婚	2子1女	
刘小红	女	25	吉林	学生	大学	良好	未婚	无子女	
陈为民	男	50	黑龙江	农民	小学	良好	已婚	2子1女	
赵大刚	男	35	辽宁	商人	初中	良好	已婚	1子1女	
孙丽娟	女	30	吉林	护士	高中	良好	已婚	1子1女	
周建民	男	45	黑龙江	工人	小学	良好	已婚	2子1女	
吴小芳	女	28	吉林	学生	大学	良好	未婚	无子女	
郑为民	男	52	黑龙江	工人	小学	良好	已婚	2子1女	
冯大刚	男	32	吉林	商人	初中	良好	已婚	1子1女	
李秀英	女	38	黑龙江	教师	高中	良好	已婚	1子1女	
张国强	男	40	吉林	工人	小学	良好	已婚	2子1女	
刘小红	女	25	吉林	学生	大学	良好	未婚	无子女	
陈为民	男	50	吉林	农民	小学	良好	已婚	2子1女	
赵大刚	男	35	吉林	商人	初中	良好	已婚	1子1女	
孙丽娟	女	30	吉林	护士	高中	良好	已婚	1子1女	
周建民	男	45	吉林	工人	小学	良好	已婚	2子1女	
吴小芳	女	28	吉林	学生	大学	良好	未婚	无子女	
郑为民	男	52	吉林	工人	小学	良好	已婚	2子1女	
冯大刚	男	32	吉林	商人	初中	良好	已婚	1子1女	
李秀英	女	38	吉林	教师	高中	良好	已婚	1子1女	
张国强	男	40	吉林	工人	小学	良好	已婚	2子1女	
刘小红	女	25	吉林	学生	大学	良好	未婚	无子女	
陈为民	男	50	吉林	农民	小学	良好	已婚	2子1女	
赵大刚	男	35	吉林	商人	初中	良好	已婚	1子1女	
孙丽娟	女	30	吉林	护士	高中	良好	已婚	1子1女	
周建民	男	45	吉林	工人	小学	良好	已婚	2子1女	
吴小芳	女	28	吉林	学生	大学	良好	未婚	无子女	
郑为民	男	52	吉林	工人	小学	良好	已婚	2子1女</	

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一、	二、	三、	四、	五、	六、	七、	八、	九、	十、	十一、	十二、	十三、	十四、	十五、	十六、	十七、	十八、	十九、	二十、	二十一、	二十二、	二十三、	二十四、	二十五、	二十六、	二十七、	二十八、	二十九、	三十、	三十一、	三十二、	三十三、	三十四、	三十五、	三十六、	三十七、	三十八、	三十九、	四十、	四十一、	四十二、	四十三、	四十四、	四十五、	四十六、	四十七、	四十八、	四十九、	五十、	五十一、	五十二、	五十三、	五十四、	五十五、	五十六、	五十七、	五十八、	五十九、	六十、	六十一、	六十二、	六十三、	六十四、	六十五、	六十六、	六十七、	六十八、	六十九、	七十、	七十一、	七十二、	七十三、	七十四、	七十五、	七十六、	七十七、	七十八、	七十九、	八十、	八十一、	八十二、	八十三、	八十四、	八十五、	八十六、	八十七、	八十八、	八十九、	九十、	九十一、	九十二、	九十三、	九十四、	九十五、	九十六、	九十七、	九十八、	九十九、	一百、
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姓名	性别	年龄	籍贯	职业	住址	备注
王德胜	男	45	山东烟台	商人	烟台大街123号	
李秀英	女	38	河北保定	教师	保定府学街45号	
张子明	男	52	江苏苏州	医生	苏州观前街78号	
赵大刚	男	28	河南开封	学生	开封府城隍庙前	
陈小红	女	22	浙江杭州	职员	杭州西湖边101号	
周志远	男	60	安徽合肥	农民	合肥郊外三里岗	
吴金贵	男	40	江西九江	商人	九江府城隍庙后	
孙文清	男	35	福建福州	教师	福州府学街56号	
郑国强	男	50	山西太原	医生	太原府城隍庙前	
刘玉芬	女	30	湖南长沙	学生	长沙府城隍庙后	
徐大伟	男	25	四川成都	商人	成都府城隍庙前	
马小丽	女	20	广东广州	职员	广州府城隍庙后	
周志平	男	48	湖北武汉	教师	武汉府城隍庙前	
吴金荣	男	55	山东济南	商人	济南府城隍庙后	
孙文清	男	32	河南郑州	学生	郑州府城隍庙前	
郑国强	男	42	浙江宁波	医生	宁波府城隍庙后	
刘玉芬	女	28	江西吉安	教师	吉安府城隍庙前	
徐大伟	男	22	福建厦门	商人	厦门府城隍庙后	
马小丽	女	18	广东佛山	职员	佛山府城隍庙前	
周志平	男	40	湖北宜昌	教师	宜昌府城隍庙后	
吴金荣	男	50	山东青岛	商人	青岛府城隍庙前	
孙文清	男	30	河南洛阳	学生	洛阳府城隍庙后	
郑国强	男	45	浙江绍兴	医生	绍兴府城隍庙前	
刘玉芬	女	25	江西抚州	教师	抚州府城隍庙后	
徐大伟	男	20	福建泉州	商人	泉州府城隍庙前	
马小丽	女	15	广东梧州	职员	梧州府城隍庙后	
周志平	男	35	湖北荆州	教师	荆州府城隍庙前	
吴金荣	男	45	山东烟台	商人	烟台府城隍庙后	
孙文清	男	25	河南开封	学生	开封府城隍庙前	
郑国强	男	35	浙江杭州	医生	杭州府城隍庙后	
刘玉芬	女	20	江西九江	教师	九江府城隍庙前	
徐大伟	男	15	福建福州	商人	福州府城隍庙后	
马小丽	女	10	广东广州	职员	广州府城隍庙前	
周志平	男	25	湖北武汉	教师	武汉府城隍庙后	
吴金荣	男	35	山东济南	商人	济南府城隍庙前	
孙文清	男	15	河南郑州	学生	郑州府城隍庙后	
郑国强	男	25	浙江宁波	医生	宁波府城隍庙前	
刘玉芬	女	15	江西吉安	教师	吉安府城隍庙后	
徐大伟	男	10	福建厦门	商人	厦门府城隍庙前	
马小丽	女	5	广东佛山	职员	佛山府城隍庙后	
周志平	男	15	湖北宜昌	教师	宜昌府城隍庙前	
吴金荣	男	25	山东青岛	商人	青岛府城隍庙后	
孙文清	男	10	河南洛阳	学生	洛阳府城隍庙前	
郑国强	男	20	浙江绍兴	医生	绍兴府城隍庙后	
刘玉芬	女	10	江西抚州	教师	抚州府城隍庙前	
徐大伟	男	5	福建泉州	商人	泉州府城隍庙后	
马小丽	女	0	广东梧州	职员	梧州府城隍庙前	
周志平	男	10	湖北荆州	教师	荆州府城隍庙后	
吴金荣	男	20	山东烟台	商人	烟台府城隍庙前	
孙文清	男	10	河南开封	学生	开封府城隍庙后	
郑国强	男	20	浙江杭州	医生	杭州府城隍庙前	
刘玉芬	女	10	江西九江	教师	九江府城隍庙后	
徐大伟	男	5	福建福州	商人	福州府城隍庙前	
马小丽	女	0	广东广州	职员	广州府城隍庙后	
周志平	男	10	湖北武汉	教师	武汉府城隍庙前	
吴金荣	男	20	山东济南	商人	济南府城隍庙后	
孙文清	男	10	河南郑州	学生	郑州府城隍庙前	
郑国强	男	20	浙江宁波	医生	宁波府城隍庙后	
刘玉芬	女	10	江西吉安	教师	吉安府城隍庙前	
徐大伟	男	5	福建厦门	商人	厦门府城隍庙后	
马小丽	女	0	广东佛山	职员	佛山府城隍庙前	
周志平	男	10	湖北宜昌	教师	宜昌府城隍庙后	
吴金荣	男	20	山东青岛	商人	青岛府城隍庙前	
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INDEX

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Power Outages Plague U.S. Control Towers

By Martin Tolchin

WASHINGTON — Air traffic controllers were guiding airplanes in and out of Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport at 9:39 A.M. on Feb. 22 when they suddenly found themselves staring at blank radar screens. The radios used to communicate with pilots had also gone dead.

A computer glitch had caused an extensive power failure, and backup systems, which are usually automatically activated at such times, had failed as well.

Radio contact was restored in two minutes, but it was 15 minutes before the radar screens began working.

Ten days later, on March 4, a contractor enlarging an air traffic control center near Seattle-Tacoma International Airport caused a power surge that blacked out all radar screens for four minutes. It took more than an hour to put the system back in operation.

These were not isolated incidents. Power failures occur hundreds of times a year at air traffic centers, providing a daily test of the nerves and inventiveness of flight controllers who find that they have suddenly lost contact with pilots who depend on them from takeoff to landing.

Administration officials cite the frequency of these power failures as an argument for their proposal to revamp the air traffic-control system by putting daily operations in the hands of a government-subsidized corporation rather than the Federal Aviation Administration. The officials say many of these failures are caused by antiquated equipment whose modernization has been delayed by onerous government regulations that will be lifted if the system is removed from government control.

But members of Congress who oppose the reorganization plan say that President Bill Clinton has the authority to wipe out these regulations by an executive order.

Air traffic controllers say the power failures can be harrowing.

"It's like driving down a winding road at 60 miles an hour, and closing your eyes for a couple of minutes," said Will Faville, director of safety and technology for the National Air Traffic Controllers Association. "You have planes out there that are pointing at each other."

Federal officials said that power failures occurred 126 times last year at the agency's 20 air route-control centers, which direct traffic between airports, and 495 times at the agency's 181 airport-approach

centers, which direct arriving and departing aircraft.

Transportation Secretary Federico F. Peña says that creating a corporation to manage air traffic will not only make it easier to modernize the system but will also foster a change in culture to one that rewards initiative and efficiency. But others say that it is in the nature of mechanical equipment to fail and that disasters can best be prevented by having adequate backup plans. They note that no scheduled commercial airliner has had a fatal accident in the United States since March 22, 1992.

Stanley Rivers, the aviation administration's acting deputy associate administrator for airway facilities, said the power failures were mostly caused by equipment failure, loss of outside power, impaired telephone lines, interference from outside sources, and glitches in computer software.

These failures seldom undermine aviation safety, Mr. Rivers said, because emergency procedures and backup systems usually take up the slack. At Dallas, however, a computer failed to have power transferred to the backup system; in Seattle, the power surge disabled the backup system.

"We've very seldom have catastrophic failures," Mr. Rivers said.

"But we do have failures, and the controllers are trained to accommodate them. There is redundancy built into the system, and there are procedural means to accommodate failures when they occur."

At Dallas-Fort Worth International, a spokesman for the FAA's southwest region, Debra Myers, described the atmosphere on Feb. 22 as extremely tense, with 10 aircraft approaching the airport, 37 waiting to take off, and two cleared to land. After radio contact was restored, the planes cleared to land were guided down by controllers who could see them through the rain, while the remaining aircraft were told to fly in a holding pattern until the radar began to operate again.

At Seattle-Tacoma International, air traffic controllers without radar learned aircraft positions by talking with pilots on the radio.

Oil Keeps Bosphorus Closed

Reuters

ISTANBUL — The Bosphorus waterway remained closed for a third day on Wednesday following a collision between an oil tanker and a freighter, although the burning tanker was towed into the Black Sea.

NASDAQ

Wednesday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 P.M. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Open	Close
120.00	115.00	Alcoa	1.20	4.8	15.0	125.00	110.00	118.00	117.00
110.00	105.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0	0.0	115.00	100.00	108.00	107.00
100.00	95.00	Boeing	0.00	0.0	0.0	105.00	90.00	98.00	97.00
90.00	85.00	Chrysler	0.00	0.0	0.0	95.00	80.00	88.00	87.00
80.00	75.00	Eastman	0.00	0.0	0.0	85.00	70.00	78.00	77.00
70.00	65.00	Genentech	0.00	0.0	0.0	75.00	60.00	72.00	71.00
60.00	55.00	Intel	0.00	0.0	0.0	65.00	50.00	62.00	61.00
50.00	45.00	Johnson	0.00	0.0	0.0	55.00	40.00	52.00	51.00
40.00	35.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	0.0	45.00	30.00	42.00	41.00
30.00	25.00	Norfolk	0.00	0.0	0.0	35.00	20.00	32.00	31.00
20.00	15.00	Oracle	0.00	0.0	0.0	25.00	10.00	22.00	21.00
10.00	5.00	Verizon	0.00	0.0	0.0	15.00	0.00	12.00	11.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Open	Close
120.00	115.00	Alcoa	1.20	4.8	15.0	125.00	110.00	118.00	117.00
110.00	105.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0	0.0	115.00	100.00	108.00	107.00
100.00	95.00	Boeing	0.00	0.0	0.0	105.00	90.00	98.00	97.00
90.00	85.00	Chrysler	0.00	0.0	0.0	95.00	80.00	88.00	87.00
80.00	75.00	Eastman	0.00	0.0	0.0	85.00	70.00	78.00	77.00
70.00	65.00	Genentech	0.00	0.0	0.0	75.00	60.00	72.00	71.00
60.00	55.00	Intel	0.00	0.0	0.0	65.00	50.00	62.00	61.00
50.00	45.00	Johnson	0.00	0.0	0.0	55.00	40.00	52.00	51.00
40.00	35.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	0.0	45.00	30.00	42.00	41.00
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EUROPEAN TOPICS

France Weighs Its Appetite For Booze and Tranquilizers

The French are, according to some statistics, the world's biggest consumers both of alcohol and prescription anti-depressive drugs. But voices are increasingly being heard for the reform of a system that encourages this.

In all, French doctors wrote out 60 million prescriptions last year for sedatives, tranquilizers and anti-depressants — more than for any other class of pharmaceuticals but antibiotics and painkillers.

Sales of the popular mood regulator Prozac were up 16 percent last year from 1992, amounting to one-sixth of all anti-depressants sold. Meanwhile, alcohol consumption averaged an alarmingly high 11.9 liters of pure alcohol.

The costs to society are clear: French roads are among the world's most dangerous, with nearly half of fatal accidents involving alcohol; 60 percent of crime is alcohol-related; and mood-affecting drugs are subsidized at immense cost to the state.

An eminent French psychiatrist, Edouard Zarifian, has taken aim at the easy reliance on drugs in a new book, "Des Paradis Plein la Tête" ("Headful of Paradise"). To prescribe an anti-depressant to a jobless person whose

benefits are running out may seem normal, he says. But when the practice is repeated hundreds of thousands of times it amounts to a sort of society-wide medical treatment of unemployment. What's more, the person taking the drugs loses his ability to examine the situation and try to gain control over it," he told L'Express.

What can be done? Dr. Gérard Massé, a psychiatrist, says that 30 percent of prescriptions are for relationship problems better dealt with through counseling. The great majority of mood-affecting drugs are prescribed by generalists. Dr. Zarifian says prescription practices need tighter controls.

As to the alcohol problem, the National Association for the Prevention of Alcoholism has proposed five points, according to the daily InfoMatin: tighter enforcement of the advertising ban; a pricing system in bars and restaurants that would make nonalcoholic drinks less expensive than alcoholic beverages; a lowering of the legal blood-alcohol level for drivers; and creation of new alcoholism treatment centers.

Bad as it is, France's problem is not nearly what it was: The average Frenchman drinks less than half the alcohol he did in 1960, and in the '30s, ads in the Metro suggested: "Never drink more than two liters of wine a day."

Around Europe

In Sweden, a sharp rise in tobacco taxes has contributed to a 21 percent decline in the number of smokers. Tobacco taxes rose 39 percent at the end of 1992, raising the cost of a pack of cigarettes to 32 kronor (about \$4). Though anti-smoking campaigns in Sweden have become more aggressive — one ad

shows the slogan of a U.S. cigarette-maker printed over a graveyard — the taxes appear to be the main cause for the drop in smoking. Before the tax rise, the number of smokers had been declining by 1 percent to 2 percent annually.

Faced with severely overcrowded prisons, Spain has begun expelling foreigners charged with or sentenced for minor crimes. The move should have considerable impact: 3,000 of the 6,500 people serving terms of six years or less are non-Spaniards. Public Prosecutor Eligio Hernández hopes the move will also persuade some foreign miscreants, who had counted on slipping between the slow wheels of Spanish justice, to leave.

Belgium, too, has begun early releases. Its prisons have a capacity of 5,900 but now house 7,550 inmates, the highest number in 50 years. Cases will be examined individually before release.

The unending campaign to maintain the purity of the French language drew a constructive response in Le Figaro's letters column. Yvonne Lassagne-Sicard of Paris notes that, in the past, foreign words like fuel, riding coat and packet boat were painlessly absorbed into the language, but with French spellings: fioul, redingote and paquebot. Why not, she suggests, similarly transform such useful words as sandwich, chewing gum and blue jean? All right, let's try it: "Hold my sandouiche, s'il vous plait, while I scrape the chouinegomme off my bloudegine."

Brian Knowlton

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U.S. Firms Sell A Quarter of PCs Bought in Japan

Bloomberg Business News
TOKYO — Nearly one of every four personal computers bought last year in Japan was made in the United States.

Low prices and strong marketing helped American personal-computer makers nearly double their share of the Japanese market in 1993, according to the market-research company Dataquest.

Computers from leading American companies such as Apple Computer Inc., International Business Machines Corp. and Compaq Computer Corp. accounted for 24.2 percent of sales in the Japanese market for personal comput-

ers in 1993, compared with 15.1 percent in 1992, Dataquest said. "Foreign makers like Compaq were the first to introduce the idea of affordable personal computers to the Japanese market," said Katsushi Shiga, computer-industry analyst at Nihon Dataquest, the Japanese arm of the American technology-research company.

Sales were helped by IBM's launching of a new operating system in 1992, Mr. Shiga said. Before then, American imports were unable to run Japanese-language software and so were used primarily for projects that required English.

With the introduction of IBM's DOS/V system, however, inexpensive American computers became bilingual, resulting in much-improved sales, Mr. Shiga said.

Exports Lift Australia GDP

Reuters

SYDNEY — Australia's Bureau of Statistics said Wednesday that the country's gross domestic product surged 4 percent in 1993, its best performance in over four years as exports swelled and as corporations built up their inventories.

The bureau also said that its GDP rose 1.7 percent in the last quarter of 1993, the strongest growth rate for any quarter since 1989.

Only Turkey, with a growth rate of 7 percent, and New Zealand, with a rate of 4.2 percent, exceeded Australia's performance among the members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Trying to Be Switzerland Malaysian Island Seeks Offshore Funds

Los Angeles Times Service

LABUAN, Malaysia — First, a short geography quiz: You may have heard of Grand Cayman, Malta and even Guernsey. But can you find Nauru, Vanuatu and Labuan? And what do they have in common?

Yes, they are all islands. But all six also are up-and-coming offshore financial centers. They may epitomize the term backwater, but they are attracting billions of dollars in investments and deposits.

The original such center was Switzerland. But with the Swiss market now more regulated and less secretive, big depositors are looking elsewhere, and Labuan is one of the latest to try to accommodate them. It lies just off the north coast of Borneo, about 80 miles from the city of Kota Kinabalu.

The Malaysian government decided in 1989 to turn Labuan into an offshore financial center, enacting bank-secrecy laws, making the island a duty-free port and imposing a corporate tax of just 3 percent, compared with 40 percent in the rest of Malaysia.

Ramli Othman, an official with the Malaysian Industrial Development Board, said the government chose the island because it had no natural resources and little industry to provide jobs for its 50,000 inhabitants.

Malaysia wrested control of the island from the state of Sabah in 1964, and it is now ruled as a federal territory directly from Kuala Lumpur, so the government of Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad had a reason for wanting to pump development dollars into it.

A more cynical view of the government's motives, expressed by critics on Labuan, is that offi-

cial had bought land on the island at bargain prices and now stand to make large profits. In a recent court case, for example, it was revealed that a former chief minister of Sabah, Harris Mohammed Salleh, claimed to be the owner of the island's only golf course.

Before offshore banking came along, much of the island's income was related to its role as a port for ships serving the oil industry off Borneo and as a rest-and-recuperation spot for expatriates living in Brunei, which is Islamic and allows no alcohol. The main town of Labuan has a large number of crowded discotheques.

The government figures that its localities may help Labuan catch on among foreign banks; it occupies the same time zone as Hong Kong and Singapore, just two hours behind Tokyo time. The hope is that customers will prefer to deposit their cash in a bank in the same time zone as

these major financial centers rather than in one halfway around the world.

"The location of Labuan is ideal, in the heart of the Asia-Pacific region," said Maimon Awang, general manager of the Labuan Development Authority. After three years as an active financial center, Labuan has attracted 16 banks, he said, and about 250 companies have registered there.

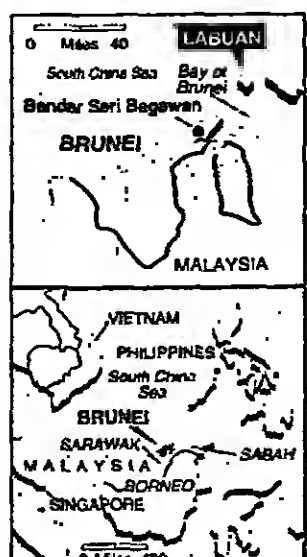
The government hopes those numbers will swell after completion of a \$148 million financial-services park, two nearby five-star hotels and a \$50 million marina project.

The Malaysian government is trying to be selective about which banks are given licenses to operate in Labuan, because it will be up to the banks to decide which customers can use the island's facilities. The government hopes prominent banks would weed out suspicious characters so that Labuan would not become known as a repository for drug money or other unsavory transactions.

"If we confine ourselves to big banks that will not do something which will smear their name, that in itself is a protective measure," Mohammed Ibrahim, the representative of Bank Negara, Malaysia's central bank, said. According to Malaysian news reports, Labuan banks have an estimated \$1.8 billion in deposits.

Anthony Ginsberg, a Los Angeles accountant who publishes a newsletter on offshore banking centers, said Labuan had great potential because of its location but was not yet competitive with some other centers.

For instance, he said, while Labuan's 3 percent corporate tax — and its maximum levy of \$7,800 a year — may be small, the British Virgin Islands and Grand Cayman have no taxes at all.



Seoul Sees Trade Cut By EU Move

Bloomberg Business News

SEOUL — The European Union's decision to stop giving preferential treatment to exports from South Korea in the second half of 1994 will slash about \$500 million from Seoul's exports to the region, South Korean officials said Wednesday.

The EU is cutting South Korea out of the so-called Generalized System of Preferences, which gives developing countries exemptions on tariffs, because of its advanced economic status. The move will subject South Korea's exports to the EU to an average tariff of 5.8 percent.

"The tariffs will sharply weaken price competitiveness of Korean products in the EU," said Rha Chang Yup, an official at the European division of the state-run Korea Trade Promotion Corp. "Goods from Singapore, Hong Kong, Taiwan and other competitors will still enjoy the trade benefit."

After decades of rapid growth, South Korea is now one of the world's 12 largest economies. According to the Promotion Corp.'s Brussels office, the EU's decision also was based on South Korea's decision to join the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in 1996.

Exports of autos, electronics, textiles and footwear will be hardest hit, since they are the biggest beneficiaries of the preferential tariff treatment.

South Korean auto exports to the EU, for example, rose by more than 20 percent last year, to \$1 billion, thanks to the tariff benefits and the appreciation of the Japanese yen. The strong yen drove up the price of Japanese cars in overseas markets.

"The retraction of the trade benefit could completely offset the advantage of the stronger yen," Mr. Rha said.

Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225
12000	2500	20000
10000	2000	15000
8000	1500	10000
6000	1000	5000
4000	500	0
2000	0	0
0	0	0
1983	1983	1983
1984	1984	1984
1985	1985	1985
1986	1986	1986
1987	1987	1987
1988	1988	1988
1989	1989	1989
1990	1990	1990
1991	1991	1991
1992	1992	1992
1993	1993	1993
1994	1994	1994
Exchange Index	Wednesday Close	Wednesday Close
Hong Kong	9,720.61	9,863.56
Singapore	2,185.81	2,188.95
Sydney	2,173.50	2,172.50
Tokyo	20,577.77	20,508.85
Kuala Lumpur Composite	Closed	Closed
Bangkok SET	1,293.07	1,302.13
Seoul Composite Stock	906.53	911.43
Taipei Weighted Price	5,431.34	5,274.24
Manila Composite	2,642.90	2,633.46
Jakarta Stock Index	Closed	Closed
New Zealand NZSE-40	2,253.24	2,249.41
Bombay National Index	1,823.25	1,810.05

Very briefly:

- Caterpillar Inc. said it signed a joint venture agreement with Shanghai Diesel Engine Co. to build engines in China.
- Philips Electronics NV said Step Co. of Japan had agreed to sell Philips personal computers in the Japanese market.
- China's budget deficit forecast to double in real terms this year to nearly 70 billion yuan (\$8.07 billion), will continue to grow in coming years, said Finance Minister Liu Zhongli.
- Hong Kong office rents could rise 30 percent to 80 percent in 1994, but such increases may cause some businesses to leave, said the real estate consulting company Jones Lang Wootton Inc.
- Nedbank opened a representative office in Beijing, becoming the first South African bank to do so despite a lack of diplomatic relations between the two countries.
- Shenzhen has unveiled plans to set up a giant industrial park devoted to auto construction. An official said Shenzhen has invited several Japanese and South Korean carmakers to establish plants.
- American Telephone & Telegraph Co. said it would help build the first undersea fiber-optic cable system linking Vietnam, Thailand and Hong Kong.

AMEX

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 High Low Latest Chg
3M Co	1.25	4.8	15.5	52.00 48.00 50.00
Amgen	1.00	4.5	18.0	45.00 40.00 42.00
Amgen	1.00	4.5	18.0	45.00 40.00 42.00
Amgen	1.00	4.5	18.0	45.00 40.00 42.00
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Herald Tribune

Information Technology

For U.S. Industry, a New Motto: 'Big Is Beautiful'

By John Burgess

WASHINGTON — For months it looked as if no one in the U.S. communications and entertainment industry had heard that the 1980s were over. Single-handedly, its executives were keeping alive that decade's romance with the big-ticket merger.

One after another, companies that were already big struck multibillion dollar deals to combine into still larger ones. The goal was to assemble the capital, mix of skills and economies of scale said to be needed to build the coming information superhighway.

No one wanted to proceed alone down this wide-gauge digital network that would pipe films, video letters, music, mail, documents and more into millions of homes and offices. As John Clendenin, chairman of regional phone company BellSouth Corp., told a conference in Washington recently: "When the music stops, if you don't have a dance partner you don't have a chance to sit down."

Then one evening in February came news that the highest deal of all, the \$26 billion merger of regional phone company Bell Atlantic Corp. and cable TV giant Tele-Communications Inc., was off. The two parties had failed to agree on price. That has the industry wondering: Has the romance with mergers peaked?

Patrick McGovern, chairman of research firm International Data Corp., says yes. Chief executives of companies contemplating mergers now "know the risks are high and there may be disappointment at the end of the trail," he said. They will also have pause to consider whether big companies will be spry enough to compete in this fast-evolving market.

Others call it a temporary blip that the still unmarried companies will soon forget. "To compete, they need multiple means of delivery and broader reach," said Richard Iverson, president of the American Electronics Association.

The U.S. technology industry has long taken pride in having large numbers of small companies accomplish great things on their own. The best ideas, the fastest responses, people say, often come from the lean new ventures, not the bureaucracy-bound giants.

But as the information superhighway vision takes shape many executives say that the small-is-good model can't work. They turn aside many studies that show that mergers often don't achieve those "synergies" that are always promised at the outset.

For one thing, this thinking goes, a national transmission network is required and that means investment in volumes that small companies can't afford. Once that network is built, companies need something to put on it. Hence a race to control the film libraries of Hollywood.

Since digital technology was erasing traditional differences between cable and telephone industries — there was no reason a single circuit couldn't carry phone calls and movies — it seemed to make sense for companies to explore getting into all aspects of the information business.

And having a few big companies running things, proponents said, would simplify the job of selecting technical standards that would allow all networks to link to all others.

Has the industry's romance with mergers peaked?

plify the job of selecting technical standards that would allow all networks to link to all others.

In 1993, as talk of the superhighway intensified and the Clinton administration made easing its construction a top priority, the hunt for partners picked up dramatically. Companies began worrying that if they didn't move quickly, the best would be snapped up.

U.S. telephone companies, which are strong on technology and financially sound, were on the lookout for cable companies, which often controlled studios or libraries of films. Cable companies, which were in need of capital and the technical know-how to "switch" a video signal from

one point to another, were often anxious to talk.

The move toward consolidation led to concern in the U.S. Congress that the new media world, meant to be open to all, would be oligopolistic.

That, it seemed, would reverse the decentralization that began in the United States with the 1984 breakup of the Bell telephone system.

Now it may be that the companies will address that concern by going off more on their own. But many executives don't count on that. The death of the Bell Atlantic-TCI deal aside, to many people in the industry it's still the 1980s.

They point out that although the biggest deal announced so far has been cancelled, a number of major deals remain on the books.

They include:
• AT&T's \$13 billion purchase of the United States' largest cellular phone company, McCaw Cellular Communications Inc. This will give AT&T a chance to integrate its long-distance network with wireless communications and to bypass for some customers the local phone companies with which it often feuds.

• MCI Communications Corp.'s \$1.3 billion purchase of a 17 percent stake in Nextel Communications Inc., which is assembling a nationwide wireless network. This deal is widely seen as a response by MCI, the second-largest U.S. long-dis-

tance company, to rival AT&T's acquisition of McCaw.

• British Telecommunications PLC's \$4.3 billion investment in MCI. The tie-in gives the American company a new springboard to the outside world and BT special entrée to the American market.

• US West's \$2.5 billion investment in the cable TV and entertainment subsidiaries of Time Warner Inc.

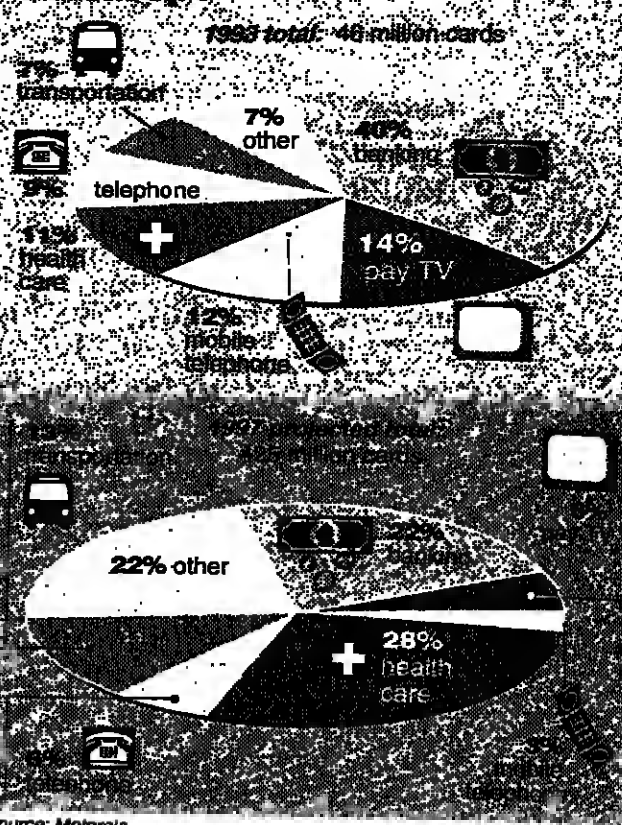
• Viacom Inc.'s \$10 billion purchase of Paramount Communications Corp. following a lengthy bidding war with QVC Inc. Plans call for the new entity to be combined with Blockbuster Entertainment Corp., which would create an entity with cable television systems, broadcast stations, studio production and a nationwide rental store chain.

Then there is Pacific Bell, the California telephone company, which has announced that it will go it alone on a \$16 billion investment to build its own network for voice, data and video services, without the benefit of a cable-television partner.

Pacific Bell said it plans to seek legal permission in the United States to offer customers a "video dial tone" that would bring a wide choice of video services into their homes and offices on request.

JOHN BURGESS is on the staff of The Washington Post.

Changing Use of Smart Cards in Europe



Making Payments 'Smart': Europe Is At the Forefront

By Brandon Mitchener

FRANKFURT — Whether they're talking about a phone card, a bus card, a social security card or a cash card, Europeans are agog over the so-called smart card even though it is years from becoming a widespread reality.

Even trash collectors and churches are studying ways of using the devices to collect fees and donations and keep track of users. A credit card-sized piece of plastic containing a powerful microchip, smart cards are just beginning to make themselves felt in Europe. Eventually, however, they hold the potential to change the way people identify themselves and pay for simple services.

Germany, one of the most backward countries in terms of credit card density, is among the most aggressive in implementing a technology that it hopes will set a new world, or at least a European standard.

"The standard with the biggest support will prevail," said Klaus Müller, the focal sales manager for the microchips division of Motorola GmbH. "Right now this is a European domain, but when they see that it works, I expect the United States and Asia will come aboard," he said.

Industry sources estimate that the number of smart cards in use in Europe will soar from 46 million in 1993 to 250 million in 1995 and 425 million in 1997.

Compared with such great expectations, the smart card's beginnings were modest. French banks, a Swedish retailer and the German state telephone monopoly were among the first to install microchips in plastic cards to improve security or replace coins and small change in everyday transactions.

British pay-TV companies use cards to bill customers for each program they watch. In all these systems, bills are quickly debited to the cardholder's account, bypassing credit card companies that typically charge a percentage for similar services. Abuse has also declined because the chips are harder to fake or tamper with than traditional magnetic-strip technology.

The German telephone company, Telekom, was the first to sell mobile phones that use a smart card with a programmable chip that not only identifies the user but encrypts conversations, records telephone numbers and keeps track of the cost of a call. Some of the cards can also be used in normal telephones.

The German state health insurance system is issuing smart cards to its 70 million participants containing basic personal identification, replacing an inefficient paper system. Denmark and several other countries are developing nationwide electronic cash systems. As chips become more powerful and fall in price, the appeal of storing large amounts of personal data on plastic cards is growing quickly, raising consumers' hopes of replacing a wallet full of plastic and paper cards with just one or two cards that serve as universal forms of both payment and identification.

A variety of multi-purpose cards are already transforming the way people use plastic and showing where the technology is leading:

• Lufthansa AG, the government-controlled German airline, recently began marketing a "megacard" that acts as credit card, telephone

card and frequent flier identification.

• Several German cities and Warsaw are now testing a prepaid "city card" containing a chip that permits electronic payment of bus, tram and subway fare as well as bills at downtown retailers and restaurants and also grants admission to city facilities such as sports complexes and libraries.

• The European Union is considering issuing a standardized driver's license on a smart card that might also be used to pay fines, tolls and parking fees, keep track of penalty points and give information on the driver's blood type, allergies and willingness to donate organs.

"In the future you'll probably carry just two or three cards," said Mr. Müller. A unit of the U.S. company of the same name, Motorola is one of the biggest producers of computer chips.

Siemens AG, the German electronics giant that is another major producer of chips, estimated the market could grow to as much as 5 billion Deutsche marks (\$3 billion) by 2000.

"We are doing what is technically possible," said Klaus Knapp, a Siemens spokesman. Unfortunately for consumers, what is technically possible is not always welcome to countries and companies afraid of going ahead with competing and often incompatible systems.

About 26 million French bank cards with an integrated microchip are expected to be in circulation by the end of this year, but they can only be used in France.

GERMANY, meanwhile, is quietly peddling its own chip system in neighboring countries, with some success. German phone cards will work in the Netherlands by the end of the year and Dutch cards will work in Germany. "We're going to make the telephone European," said a spokesman for Telekom, the phone company.

For once, the United States and Japan are no competition because cards using magnetic-strip technology are so widely used there that tinkering with the system is considered prohibitively expensive. U.S.-based credit card systems such as MasterCard and VISA are expected to introduce chip technology if it spreads significantly within Europe, however.

Banks and businesses in Germany so far have been too worried about standardization and the huge cost of updating automatic teller and point-of-sale hardware to promote smart cards actively.

One worry European chip-makers do not share is competition from an optical card technology already in use elsewhere. While an optical card can store considerably more information than a chip card, it can't be reprogrammed. "A good chip is better," said Siemens's sanguine Mr. Knapp.

BRANDON MITCHENER is Frankfurt correspondent of the International Herald Tribune.

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مكازم الأخبار

A Superhighway in the Making

For Once, Monopolies Are a Help

By Conrad de Aenlle

PARIS — The information superhighway is considered a very American idea: bold, visionary, idealistic. In some ways, though, building a massive communications infrastructure may actually be an easier task in Europe, and the concept has caught on.

The European Commission has been swept up in the spirit and is studying how best to develop what has come to be called the Trans-European Network.

The call for action has been launched, declared Andrew Page, president of the European Community Telecommunications Forum, a think tank composed of and supported by member state governments and industrial concerns. "We will be seeing a lot of action as a result of the Commission's stand. We've got a European parallel to the American plan. What we are now seeing in Europe is parallel approaches being adopted. We're gathering the political will."

What politicians in Europe often have the will to do is become involved in many aspects of their citizens' lives. The Trans-European Network envisioned by the Commission, Mr. Page said, is an entity that will "benefit the larger community." One goal of planners, he said, is "ensuring the continued enfranchisement of the disabled and elderly in society by providing access to health care information and training and education."

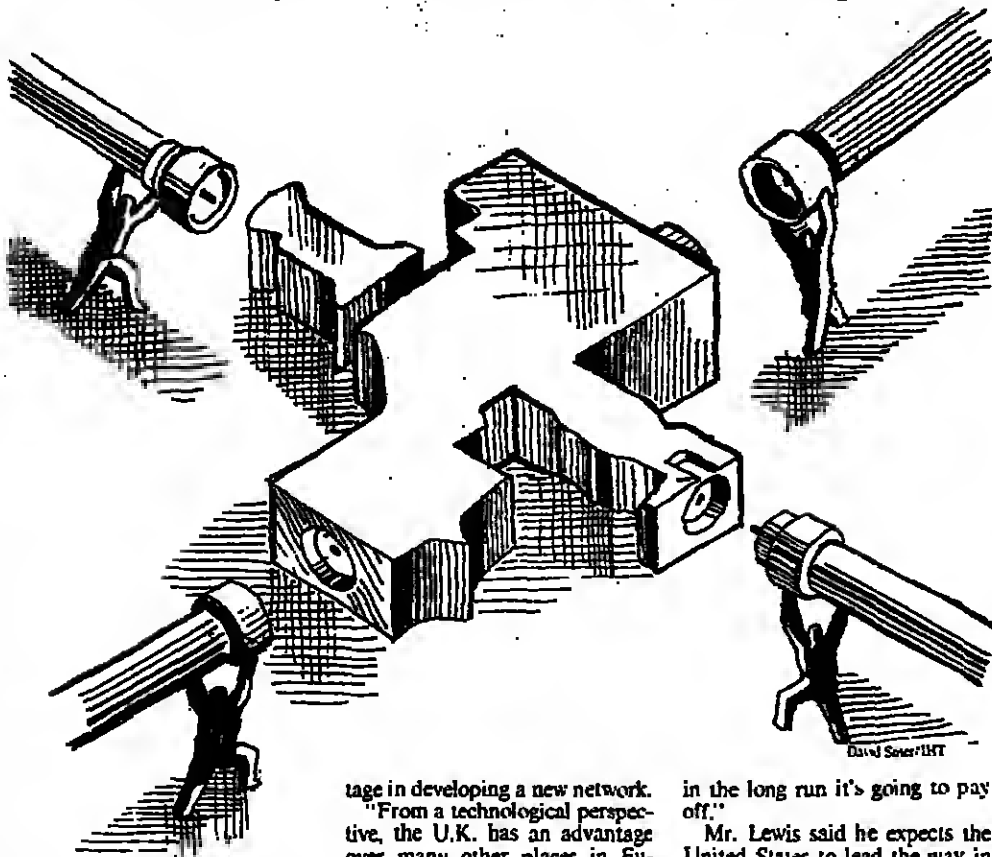
What is not a goal is "shopping and 50 channels of cable TV," he said.

"The key question is what role should government play," Mr. Page said. "The consensus is that government should play the role of ensuring standards, setting rules for the ball game as to how European telecommunications companies proceed on their investment, which is basically an investment in a fiber-optic network."

In most of Europe, the government controls the telecoms, and so the role of the state is bound to be huge. That circumstance may facilitate the establishment of such a network.

"For the information superhighway to be realized, there needs to be a strong central oversight. I think that will have a major influence on its development," said Mark Winter, vice president of telecommunications at Link Resources Corp. "In terms of the telecommunications infrastructure, you're dealing with one company per country. In some ways that will make it easier than in the U.S. market, where there are always new carriers. A competitive environment is not necessarily conducive to the building of an information superhighway."

Neither is a recessionary environment, and that's why others



believe European governments, which are strapped for cash and face structural economic problems not likely to disappear for a generation, will not be able to come up with the funds for such an ambitious project.

"The government can't do something with a 50-year time frame if there are elections every four years," argued Alistair Smellie, a media and leisure analyst for Lehman Brothers. "The magnitude of investment is huge. I don't think the government's going to dip into its own pockets to do it. It's going to be funded in the private sector or not at all."

Mr. Smellie thinks this is best understood in Britain, where regulators have something of a laissez-faire attitude about the telecom industry. It is the only country, he said, where a single company can operate cable television and telephone systems. This is inspiring a number of companies, foreign and domestic, to enter the market.

He noted that British Telecommunications PLC has committed £7 billion, or more than \$10 billion, to build a communications infrastructure, but he expects the bulk of the work to be performed by Americans. This more than anything else may help Britain catch up and even move ahead in the provision of information services.

"You've got a number of North American telecommunications and cable companies that have been outright encouraged to build the information superhighway, making that fiber-optic loop right into the house," he said. "Three-quarters of the work will be done by U.S. and Canadian companies. They can't believe they're allowed into the U.K. It's a huge arena to show what they're best at."

They will have plenty of opportunity because the state of British telephone and cable television systems is so poor. Because the British fell so far behind in installing cable TV, Mr. Smellie asserted, it will actually give them an advantage

in developing a new network.

"From a technological perspective, the U.K. has an advantage over many other places in Europe," he said. "They are building an archetypal information superhighway. They have a tremendous advantage over the U.S., France, Belgium — countries that built cable networks some time ago but have limited capacity."

To Chris Lewis, of CIT Research, the crux of the problem is not in building the hardware, but in creating the software to go with it and then having customers figure out how to use it.

"The information superhighway is just the latest way of saying broadband communications," he explained. "They're trying to get people to bring communications into the business and home environment, to get them to use more information, to use more of this bandwidth. There's enough capacity there for current requirements. The best way of using it is generating more information services, eliminating paper."

THEN it becomes a matter of showing people how to make their way through the services that will be offered to them. "The technology is there to deliver these things, but on the user side, how does the user get to the right program?" he said.

Returning to the popular metaphor, he said: "You've got a massive motorway running through the country, but they haven't built any access roads, or else they're all random with a wall around it so you don't know what's on the other side."

"The U.S. is in a slightly advantageous position because people are used to having this choice in programming. Also, the U.S. is more computer literate. They're trying to get the same cultural change throughout the EU. The only place where there is hope is France, where the Minitel generation is now coming through into business. They're used to getting information from a screen. The government took a risk giving away those Minitel terminals, but

in the long run it's going to pay off."

Mr. Lewis said he expects the United States to lead the way in the development of information services, followed by Britain and then Continental Europe. In each place the long run may prove not to be so long, after all.

"Ten years out you will certainly have the beginnings of the information-access era in your home and office," he predicted. "Then I think it will all be down to the interface between you and your computer."

CONRAD DE AENLLE is a journalist who specializes in business and finance.

Japan Lags in Multimedia Race

By Andrew Pollack

TOKYO — Two of Japan's electronics giants, Fujitsu Ltd. and Toshiba Corp., announced this week moves to position themselves to be players in the multimedia industry of the future. They each made an investment in a small Silicon Valley software company named General Magic Inc.

For Japanese companies, participating in multimedia increasingly means collaboration with American companies. In the convergence of computers, communications, consumer electronics and publishing that is multimedia, it is the American companies that have been setting the pace, something that has alarmed and puzzled Japan's audio and video equipment producers.

A stark reminder of that came last month when a Japanese government official struck a raw nerve by stating that Japan's analog high-definition television system was becoming obsolete and that the nation should switch to a digital standard like the one being developed in the United States.

One reason for Japan's lag is that over-regulation has stifled the growth of telecommunications services here. Cable television barely exists in Japan, because of regulatory restrictions and a policy to favor satellite broadcasting. Computer networks here are said to be as much as 10 years behind those in the United States.

The result has been that the United States, and to a lesser extent Europe, have become the hotbeds of experimentation in services such as video on demand and interactive home shopping. Japan, meanwhile, has remained a relative backwater.

Another factor is Japan's traditional weakness in software, which has allowed American companies such as Apple Computer Inc. and Microsoft Corp. to define the way computers and video will merge to form multimedia.

"The software is based upon the English culture," said Hisashi Yamada, deputy general manager of the multimedia engineering laboratory at Toshiba. Collaborating with

American companies "is the fundamental strategy for Japanese companies."

So Japanese companies have taken on their role as hardware suppliers, building the products designed by American companies. Sharp Corp. is making the much maligned Apple Newton, a hand-held information appliance, and Matsushita the new 3DO video game machine.

Japanese companies excel at components whose sales will grow as multimedia catches on. Japanese companies have a virtual monopoly on advanced color liquid-crystal displays. Sales of CD-ROM players are soaring. And Fujitsu Corp. and NEC Corp. are among the leaders in new, high-capacity telecommunications switches that will be used to deliver reams of video information.

But the danger for Japanese companies is that hardware alone can become a profitless commodity, especially as companies in South Korea and Taiwan, which have shaved profit margins in computer hardware by inexpensively mass-producing equipment, enter the markets.

To be sure, there is multimedia activity, including software, in Japan. One need look no further than video games, dominated by Nintendo and Sega and by some software specialists like Osaka-based Capcom, whose Street Fighter series has spawned a whole new genre of entertainment.

Fujitsu's FM-Towns computer was one of the first in the world to come with a CD-ROM drive. And every night throughout Japan, salarymen and office ladies unwind with video karaoke, singing along to background music while lyrics and appropriate imagery are shown on a television screen.

To move into software, Sony and Matsushita made splashy acquisitions of Hollywood studios in the late 1980s. But the purchases do not appear to have led to the anticipated synergies with their hardware business, and the companies have experienced some difficulties marrying Hollywood culture to their own. Nevertheless, the value of the studios, and film libraries, has risen because of the anticipated need for software to fill 500-cable television channels. Sony concedes now it is thinking of selling a stake in its studio, in part

to achieve an alliance with a cable company. Matsushita denies any intention to do so.

Japan, which has been spooked by the developments in the United States, is now moving to catch up. The government has recently relaxed restrictions on the cable-television industry. The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications in January announced a new plan to foster development of advanced networks and interactive services.

Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp., the main phone company, is already building a nationwide fiber-optic network and experimenting with such things as transmitting super-high-definition digital images of X-rays or cell cultures to allow remote diagnosis of diseases. Toshiba and Matsushita recently announced development of sophisticated chips for digital video processing.

Japanese companies will have some time. The multimedia age probably will not arrive as fast as its boosters think.

"It's only in the stage of the press release right now," said Yoshiaki Inamoto, a spokesman for NHK, Japan's public broadcasting corporation.

The recent cancellation of the planned merger between Bell Atlantic and cable giant Tele-Communications Inc. points to the potential obstacles along the information superhighway.

Indeed, it is still unclear what the uses will be of computerized video and sound. Last week, NEC said it had found one possible answer — a system to help people relax by presenting soothing images and sounds on a personal computer.

"The system creates a multitude of environments to suit various temperaments and in tests has been shown in significantly relieve stress and help users become refreshed," the company said. One arena in which Japan is clearly not behind is in its puzzlement about what to do with the new technology.

ANDREW POLLACK is a correspondent in the Tokyo bureau of The New York Times.

New Asian Data Networks Focus on Business Customers

By Michael Richardson

SINGAPORE — Spurred by demand from businesses for reliable high-speed communications, construction has begun on an Asia-Pacific trunk of the global information superhighway.

However, analysts say it will take quite a few years before a region-wide superhighway carrying voice, data and images is fully operational. That is because of the vast differences in levels of telecommunications development and regulatory standards among East Asian nations.

For the time being, Japan, South Korea, Australia, Singapore and Hong Kong — which have the most advanced infrastructure and the strongest commitment to customer service — will be at the forefront of efforts to develop such a network. They will develop national communications networks that are likely to link with one another and with similar national services elsewhere in the world via undersea fiber-optic cable networks and satellite channels that are already largely in place.

Apart from providing rapid exchange of data and video images between businesses, the multimedia superhighways will allow consumers access to a wide array of cable television channels and new telecommunications services such as home shopping and electronic banking. But analysts say that the development of new services in Asia will be driven mainly by business, rather than consumer demand.

Japan, South Korea, Australia, Singapore and Hong Kong have the advanced networks to "make the transition to multimedia interactive technology," said William Lo, director of strategic planning for Hongkong Telecom. "These countries also have the economy to support such technology, and

consumers are receptive to the concept."

As multinational companies that have flooded into the Asia-Pacific area to take advantage of high growth markets and relatively low production costs for exports become increasingly decentralized, the operational units of each company need to be linked together by an ever greater volume of information, said Robert Plotke, a

The development of new services in Asia will be driven mainly by business.

senior manager in the technology integration services group of Andersen Consulting in Singapore. "A common communication infrastructure is required to effectively support this information explosion," he said.

Just as companies in the past relied heavily on phones and fax machines, Mr. Plotke said that the next step for future business operations will be a common data network infrastructure.

A number of telecommunications service providers are moving to tap this demand.

British Telecommunications PLC recently extended its global network data service to Indonesia in cooperation with Indosat, an Indonesian telecommunications company. Australia, Japan, Hong Kong, South Korea, New Zealand and Thailand already have the BT service, which provides customers with access to more than 1,300 cities in more than 120 countries.

The British phone company plans to extend the service to India, China and Taiwan later this year.

companies that accounted for much of the foreign investment in Asia "need advanced telecommunications services to manage their businesses in and across regions."

Mr. Kan said that the BT program, which includes network management and centralized single-currency billing, not only provided subscribers with improved intracompany connections but also helped them expand their business links to suppliers, customers and partners.

Several multinationals are field testing a new "seamless" voice and data communications service for business in the Asia-Pacific region.

Singapore Telecommunications Pte Ltd., American Telephone & Telegraph Corp. of the United States and Kokusai Denshin Denwa Co., Japan's main international telecommunications carrier, are developing the service, which offers common features and standards of performance around the world.

"From the way they respond, the multinationals are very enthusiastic about it," said Sin Hang Boon, vice president of business communications at Singapore Telecom.

The consortium, known as WorldPartners Company, was formed in May to provide corporate customers with a single advanced telecommunications service, bypassing the need to deal with multiple carriers who have differing standards and equipment.

Customers can appoint any member carrier as a single point of contact. This carrier then arranges for services provided by other member carriers in their respective countries.

Mr. Sin said that five or six other carriers based in Europe, Australia, Canada and Asia were negotiating to become members of the WorldPartners group.

MICHAEL RICHARDSON is Asia editor of the International Herald Tribune.

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CONNECTING PEOPLE

SPORTS

Barcelona Trounces Moscow, 5-1, With An 11-Minute Blitz

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
The Dutch international Ronald Koeman scored twice and his teammates Guillermo Amor and Romario also scored — four goals in the span of 11 minutes late in the second half — to lift Barcelona over Moscow Spartak 5-1 on Wednesday in a Champions League match in Barcelona.

With the match tied, Amor made it 2-1 in the 75th minute from eight meters out when Bulgarian Hristo Stoichkov gave him a perfect pass after beating the Spartak defense.

Koeman made it 3-1 two minutes later when he scored on a direct kick from 20 meters. Three minutes later — in the 80th minute — Koeman scored again on an almost identical direct kick making it 4-1.

Romario capped the goal outburst in the 86th minute when he scored on a penalty.

Spartak broke on top 1-0 in the third minute when Valeri Karpin caught the Barcelona defense napping to give his club the lead, but Stoichkov tied the match in the 33rd minute when he took a crossing pass intended for Romario and drove the ball into the net from 10 meters.

The victory gives Barcelona six points in four games in Group A. Spartak has two points in four matches in the same group.

In Bremen, Germany, Dejan Savicevic crowned a good performance with a late goal that gave AC Milan a 1-1 draw against Werder Bremen in a Champions League Group B match on Wednesday. Milan leads the group standings.

Bremen took the lead in the 53rd minute when striker Wynlon Ruder converted a penalty.

Savicevic tied the score in the 75th minute, slotting home a right-foot drive from six meters following a period of intense Milan pressure.

The referee, Kim Milton Nielsen of Denmark, awarded the penalty when Filippo Galli, playing for suspended Milan goalkeeper Franco Barcsi, brought down striker Bernd Hobsch following a fast break by the Germans.

Rufer calmly sent Milan's goalkeeper, Sebastiano Rossi, to the right and placed a weak shot into the left corner.

In Istanbul, Enzo Scifo capped a superb performance with a crucial opening goal as Monaco earned a rare victory in Galatasaray's intimidating Ali Sami Yen stadium on Wednesday.

After Scifo had given Monaco the lead nine minutes into the second period, substitute Jerome Gnako volleyed home a Laurent Viaud cross in injury time to give the French club a 2-0 victory that leaves them within touching distance of the European Cup semifinals.

Running on to a loose ball on the edge of the box, Scifo placed a precise sidefoot shot into the corner of the net and beyond the reach of the sprawling Denizlis Hayretin.

The Galatasaray keeper had been equally helpless in the 35th minute when Scifo's crisp left-foot drive hit the crossbar and bounced back.

Minutes earlier the midfielder had released Lilian Thuram with a neat pass into the box. But the defender fired into the side netting as Hayretin narrowed the angle.

Galatasaray's best chance to equalize came 20 minutes from the end when striker Erdem Arif met a corner with a powerful downward header only to be denied by a reflex save from Jean-Luc Ettori, who deflected the ball onto the bar.

The victory left Monaco tied with Barcelona at the top of Group A in the Champions League. Both sides need only a single point from



Jens Nowotny got tangled up Wednesday with Mamadu Diallo of Boavista as Karlsruhe claimed a semifinal berth in the UEFA Cup.

their remaining two matches in the group to book their place in the semifinals.

In the day's fourth Champions League game, FC Porto scored a 2-0 victory over Anderlecht of Belgium in Porto, Portugal.

The Portuguese side, stuck at the bottom of Group B before the game and needing a victory to stay in contention, got a goal from Ljivimiro Drulovic after nine minutes.

The home side was forced to go

into the encounter without the suspended striker Emil Kostadinov, but benefited from the Belgians' frailty at the back, sealing the match in the final seconds as Secretario scored.

The result saw Porto move into second place in the group, with four points, two behind the leader, AC Milan.

In a Cup Winners' Cup quarterfinal in Rome, Parma, the defending champion, cruised to a 2-0 aggregate win over Ajax Amsterdam.

The Italians took just 15 minutes to break the 0-0 deadlock from the first leg as the captain, Lorenzo Minotti, who missed the Amsterdam game through suspension, surprised goalkeeper Edwin van der Sar with a low swerving free kick.

In a UEFA Cup quarterfinal, Karlsruhe restored some of Germany's battered European pride with a 1-0 victory over Portugal's Boavista in Karlsruhe, Germany.

After Eintracht Frankfurt and Bayer Leverkusen were dumped out of the UEFA Cup and Cup Winners' Cup respectively on Tuesday, Karlsruhe maintained German representation with an edge 1-0 win, courtesy of an own goal, for a 2-1 aggregate victory.

The result was a startling success for the unfashionable side, 7-0 victors over Spain's Valencia in the second round. (AP, AFP, Reuters)

World League Set For a Comeback

By Ian Thomson
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Thanks to an evolving partnership with an international television broadcaster, the World League is plotting a comeback with six American football teams in Europe to begin play in April 1995.

Viacom and ESPN, the American television sports network, were originally rumored to become partners in the World League's reincarnation, but they appear to have been replaced in the equation by Rupert Murdoch. His Fox network recently paid a record \$1.38 billion to televise National Football League games in the United States for the next four years.

The partnership with Murdoch could be announced next week at a meeting of NFL owners in Orlando, Florida, providing the first credible reason to believe in a revival of American football overseas following the NFL's abandonment of the World League in 1992, its second season. At that time, the NFL owners were both apathetic and unwilling to commit money overseas while battling over the players' issue of free agency at home. The World League budget is expected to be about \$10 million a year for 1995 and 1996.

Murdoch has suddenly become an international caretaker of American football. An international football league would provide his television networks in Asia and Europe with programming suitable for the young audiences he is trying to attract. In return, he might keep the league's focus upon its target audience with an ultimate goal of expanding the World League to Asia, home of his STAR TV network.

In any case, it is difficult to imagine any new league trying to make it anywhere without the in-house participation of television. It is when the two sides don't work together — witness the recent one-sided relationship between American network TV and major league

baseball, resulting in damage to both — that problems arise.

The World League will try to export the entertainment formula used by its club in Frankfurt — pregame parties, American-style cheerleaders and a disc jockey blasting music in between play. Some in the NFL, misinterpreting Frankfurt's success, are suggesting that the World League place three of its six teams in Germany next year. To do so would be to risk turning out the rest of Europe.

Franchises will be revived in three previous European markets — Frankfurt, London and Barcelona — with a second German team likely to be based in Berlin, Hamburg, Düsseldorf or Munich. Although Madrid is a candidate, the last two franchises are likely to be based in Paris, Amsterdam or Scotland (most likely Edinburgh). This should be decided by May.

The question of Paris is the trickiest. The NFL fears that the problems of the Euro Disney theme park near the French capital represent a popular anti-American sentiment that would doom football in the city. On the other hand, an annual exhibition of arena football games does well in Paris, and the French youth have taken to basketball and other examples of American pop culture.

Driving the World League's comeback is the NFL's understanding that the sport is bogged down internationally. NFL exhibition games are planned for Berlin and Barcelona next summer, but the annual game at Wembley Stadium in London is in doubt. So sophisticated are the British fans that they are no longer willing to put up with a token first-quarter appearance by NFL stars, followed by three quarters of anonymous backups and rookies fighting to win a place on the teams. The game has reached the point where growth can resume only with a significant investment.

For Olympic Skiers, a Final Shot at Glory

The Associated Press
VAIL, Colorado — Tommy Moe has his feet under him again, inserted firmly into ski boots on ultralight skis.

Moe, gold medalist in downhill and silver medalist in super-giant slalom at the Olympics last month, foundered under waves of fan adoration and media attention at World Cup races two weeks ago in Aspen, Colorado. He finished 55th and 20th in a pair of downhill.

But the American regained his focus and his form last week at Whistler, British Columbia. Moe placed third in a downhill and then won a super-G — his first triumph on the World Cup circuit. He is riding a crest heading into the World Cup Finals, which began in Vail on Wednesday.

How does he feel about his skiing now?

"Anytime I'm in the start for a downhill or a super-G, I feel like I can win," Moe said Tuesday. "I feel more confident now than I ever have."

"I won the race by a wide margin, by World Cup standards," he said, referring to his super-G time that was .71 of a second faster than anyone else's. "It kind of completed my résumé for the year."

It's not quite over, however. Moe, 24, will be one of the skiers to beat in the downhill, although he isn't a factor in the race for the discipline title. He also is within striking distance of the super-G standings leader, Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg.

Nine of 10 World Cup titles are up for grabs here this week, including the women's overall crown.

The concluding stop on the World Cup circuit for 1993-94 will feature other Olympic stars, including Diane Krömer-Stenroder, Alberto Tomba, Kjetil Andre Aamodt, Vreni Schneider, Katja Seizinger and Pernilla Wiberg.

The men's and women's downhill races kicked off the finals on Wednesday, with the super-giant slaloms on Thursday, giant slaloms on Saturday and slaloms on Sunday.

Much of the focus of the week-long competition will be on the women's overall, where Schneider, the veteran Swiss standout, leads Wiberg, of Sweden, by just 41 points, 1,384-1,343. The winner of each race this week earns 100 points, with 80 points going to the runner-up, 60 to the third-place finisher, and lesser points through 30 places.

In the men's overall standings, however, Aamodt has an almost insurmountable lead over Girardelli at 1,218 to 945.

In the downhill, Seizinger, the Olympic gold medalist from Germany, leads the women's standings. Girardelli is in first place in the men's standings, despite not winning a downhill this season.

Men and women each had two downhill training runs on Tuesday.

Pacing the first men's run was Peter Rungegger of Italy, who was clocked in 1:39.78. Moe was second in 1:40.36, and Girardelli was third.

In the second run, Switzerland's Franco Cavign was fastest in 1:38.38, followed by Girardelli and Moe.

In women's training, Seizinger paced both runs, as she did two training runs on Monday. She was clocked in 1:49.08 in the first, ahead of Michelle Ruthven of Canada and Svetlana Gladishina of Russia.

In the second, Seizinger's 1:47.71 was ahead of Picabo Street of the United States, who was timed in 1:48.36, and Martina Ertl of Germany.

The finals, first staged last year in Sweden, are limited to the 20 top-ranked skiers in each discipline, with some junior champions from North America and Europe thrown in. Any Olympic champions not in the top 20, including Krömer-Stenroder, also are racing.

The skiers are competing for \$220,000 in prize money, with \$16,500 for first place, \$8,250 for second and \$2,750 for third in each race.



Tommy Moe, in training for the World Cup Finals in Colorado.

SIDELINES

Buser Sets Record in Iditarod Race

NOME, Alaska (AP) — Martin Buser won the 22d Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race in record time, becoming the third person to win the 1,000-mile (1,770-kilometer) mushing marathon more than once.

Buser and his dog team trotted under the buried arch on Nome's historic Front Street on Tuesday night at 10:02 P.M., 10 days, 13 hours, two minutes and 39 seconds after the March 5 start in Anchorage. The Swiss-born musher also won in 1992. He beat the previous record of 10:15:38, set in 1993 by Jeff King.

World Cup Rethinking Alcohol Ban

NEW YORK (AP) — The chief U.S. World Cup organizer backed off his request to keep alcohol from being sold before games in the nine cities where the soccer tournament will be played this summer.

Alan Rothenberg, chairman of World Cup USA 1994, went even further, saying he wasn't in favor of banning alcohol inside the stadiums where the games will be played. Alcohol was banned from the 12 World Cup stadiums in Italy four years ago, and some Italian authorities stopped sales in cities before the games.

For the Record

Rebecca Brown set a world record for the women's 200-meter breaststroke on Wednesday night at the Australian national championships in Brisbane. She swam the distance in 2 minutes, 24.76 seconds, trimming 0.59 seconds from the mark set by Anita Nall of the United States in 1992. (AP)

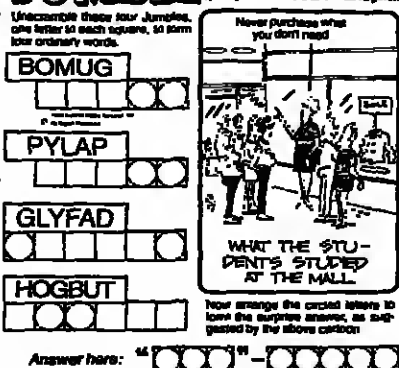
John Kruk, the Philadelphia Phillies first baseman, who had a cancerous testicle removed last week, will start a month of radiation therapy next week. (AP)

DENNIS THE MENACE



"No, I don't have a deal worked out with the tooth fairy. Now will you open your mouth?"

JUMBLE



ART BUCHWALD

Can't Check Everything

WASHINGTON — The CIA has been taking a bad rap for alleged spy Aldrich Ames who was arrested for whispering U.S. secrets to the Russians. Critics of the intelligence agency maintain that the chaps out at Langley should have known Ames was up to no good from his lifestyle, which was far more lavish than anything a CIA counterintelligence officer could afford.



Buchwald

One of the people assigned to investigate what went wrong was Ted Tarr. He told me, "In retrospect, there were signs that Ames was not exactly what he appeared to be. But we had to take his word that he was straight, because he had taken an oath that he would uphold the law of the land."

"Weren't you suspicious when he started tooling around Northern Virginia in a Jaguar?"

"He told us that he had won it at an American Legion ball."

"What about the \$540,000 in cash that he paid for a new house? Surely that should have raised a red flag."

"It did until he explained that he had won it in Ed McMahon's publisher's sweepstakes. He told us that he was as surprised as anyone when Ed showed up at the house and took pictures of Ames and his

wife crying as they were handed the money."

"You didn't pursue his story to see if it was true or not?" I asked Tarr.

"Not exactly. But we did give Ames a party. There aren't many people at the CIA who win a million dollars for doing nothing."

"Did Ames own a yacht?"

"We're looking into that. By itself it doesn't mean anything because we have a saying in the CIA — 'Just because a man buys a 60-foot boat for himself doesn't necessarily make him a double agent.'"

Tarr said defensively.

"Ted, apparently every time Ames was questioned about his wealth he had an explanation, including the story about his wife's extraordinary inheritance. Did anyone at the CIA think to check it out?"

"Of course, we did. We insisted that Ames swear on a Bible. He did as we asked, and the Bible indicated that he was telling the truth. Believe me, we'll never take his word for anything again."

"Ted, is there any truth to the rumor that Ames tipped his superiors \$100 every time they parked his car for him?"

"I don't think so. Word about that might have gotten around the office pretty fast."

"I still don't understand how Ames was able to move so much money into different banks around the world without anyone finding out what he was up to."

"He did it on his lunch hour, and we never checked on our agents when they go out to lunch. It wouldn't be ethical."

"Mrs. Ames is also allegedly a spy. Did anyone at the CIA question her lifestyle?"

"A few people made comments about the designer jeans she wore to the CIA touch football games. Look, no one in the spy business is perfect, and if Ames and his wife left through our security cracks, it was an honest mistake. We have closed all the loopholes to make sure that it doesn't happen again."

"How's that?"

"If you show up in the parking lot in a new Jaguar you have to submit to urinalysis before you can use the agency's cafeteria."

Sweets Edison: This Is a Time to Reap

By Mike Zwerin

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Harry Edison, who doesn't look a day over 70, was born in 1915 and is one of the few signature players who go back that far. Come to think of it, I take five more years off the appearance. Lester Young named him Sweets.

He was wearing a ponytail and a pair of sparkling snow-white homeboy Reeboks, a gift from his daughter. A tiny 10-gram bar of Swiss "fine gold" and a golden Assumption amulet were on chains around his neck. Sweets named Frank Sinatra Sportin' Life.

This is Kilometer Zero. The lobby of his hotel underlooks Notre-Dame, directly up and across the quai. He was working in Le Caveau de la Mueche, a jazz cave from the old days around the corner which underlooks them both. Nothing underlooks Le Caveau de la Mueche, except maybe a catacomb. The place is packed with dancing tourists tooling chumsily around. Our hero has been on more heroic missions. Never mind, this is a time to reap.

After he heard Louis Armstrong for the first time, his mother bought him a trumpet for 50 cents down and a dollar a month. It took her 10 years to pay off the Getz music store in downtown Columbus, Ohio. He played his way out of Columbus with Alphonso Trent, into New York City with Lucky Millinder and he couldn't believe his luck to be hired by Count Basie for \$6 a night.

The first thing he did in New York was to look for his sound. It was a matter of pride to have your own signature. They don't bother with that sort of thing so much any more. "Society has changed, people are afraid to stand out from the crowd," his mellow voice resembles the sound he found: "Lester Young was my roommate with Basie. He had his own sound. Prez loved his own playing, yes he did. The old cliché goes that if you don't love yourself no one else is going to. Thousands of tenor saxophone players and one of them plays just one note and you say, 'That's Lester Young.' That's quite an achievement."

Sweets achieved his sound in Harlem. They jammed until noon after working until 4. "We were like scientists looking for a cure for something. After-hours joints were our laboratories. We injected our own ideas into somebody else's ideas. That way we gradually learned how to think for ourselves. Then we got to the place where we could play what we were thinking. Today people play what other people have already thought. They imitate rather than originate. It's easier."

When he hears a young trumpet player trying to imitate him, he recommends imitating somebody else more successful. "I'm a firm believer in God, so I'm grateful. I will achieve what He has in store for me. But I don't think I achieved that much. There are a lot of things I never learned how to do. I'm still trying. Actually, the way I look at it is that when you're respected by peers you respect, you're successful."

Singers love to hear Sweets behind them. His distinctive vibrato sings in its own way, and he knows when to start and stop with one take. His muted, elegant, undistorted and witty obligato framed Billie Holiday (often) and Nat King Cole and was a trademark with Sportin' Life for 12 years.

Never having studied formally, Sweets had trouble reading Nelson Riddle's arrangements. He would ask the other trumpeters to help him decipher this or that. But nobody told him when to solo or stop. He was on his own. In more ways than one. He was the only black musician with Sinatra back when "that wasn't too kosher." When



Trumpeter Edison: "When you're respected by peers you respect, you're successful."

promoters acted strange, Sinatra said: "If Sweets can't get a room in this hotel, there won't be a concert tonight." It may seem like condescension, but you use what you got. And he had already been well conditioned to that territory. "Tell me about it," he said.

Twenty years with Count Basie, as many as 275 one-nighters a year, mostly in the South. Five shows a day for a week in the Apollo Theatre was virtually a vacation. And he was lucky, that was just about the only work a black musician could find. If he saw some sort of scene down the street, he would take a detour. He moved over when white people were occupying the sidewalk. When there was no other choice he used service entrances.

He tells about it: "I figured there will always be another night and another place. This may sound strange but suffering was a big reason why black players played with more expression in those days. Sure, pain and suffering made you play better."

Not that he's recommending it, that's just the way he sees it: "Suffering gave you a certain intensity. Guys who start out today make \$500-\$600 a night. That's great, but they've got to find their emotion some other place. You don't learn suffering in school. It's more complicated now."

Imagine three straight days of insults, provocation, poverty, discomfort, bad food and not sleeping in a bed. All that fear and loathing in the segregated South. But the magic was such that with the first note he'd forget all of it. The thrill of sitting in Count Basie's trumpet section would rattle his bones. Fatigue was vanquished. It was not theoretical. There were no awareness seminars. You fought for your territory.

"This doesn't look like 'One O'Clock Jump,'" he said later looking at the music. "And I've been playing it all my life." Trouble is he'd never seen "One O'Clock Jump." Ever. Nothing had been written down. They were called head arrangements. During his first months, Sweets would still be sitting there with his horn in his lap at the end of a tutti. If he tried to grab a note, he'd hear somebody else already playing it. He was so frustrated he put in his notice. But Basie said: "Don't worry. Sooner or later you'll find a note that nobody has. Just play that same note every night."

Times change, he learned to sight-read and worked in the studios, he no longer needed Sportin' Life in order to stay in a decent hotel. Which is a good thing because he's traveling again. Recently in Cardiff, Wales, the band he found waiting for him included a streetcar conductor, a postman and a taxi driver. Fortunately, Sweets can play any standard in any key, the audience could not tell they'd never played together before. He's proud of being "professional," a word he pronounces often and with reverence. Being professional in Wales and sitting on top of Kilometer Zero in Paris are not to be taken lightly.

Now his life is a series of long commutes, in the company of all-star old-timers or alone, often halfway around the world to play in underlooking places with postmen. He's been doing it for almost 60 years so he has friends wherever he goes. If he had it to do all over again, he wouldn't change a thing. Because everywhere he goes he sees people dragging themselves to their jobs. They can't wait to retire. He cannot understand people who are anxious to get old. He can't wait to play tonight.

PEOPLE

Pavarotti in Manila: Action-Packed Arrival

The arrival of Luciano Pavarotti in Manila triggered a brawl. As reporters swarmed around the opera star, a photographer grappled with one of the singer's aides and pushed him on the jaw. The aide retaliated by hurling his radio at the photographer. The concert has been criticized as a needless extravagance in a poor country. Top seats cost 25,000 pesos (\$900) each.

Leona Helmsley, the so-called Queen of Mean, is being blamed by several top executives for their dismissals over the last two months. Crain's New York Business reports. The dismissals coincide with Helmsley's release from prison after she served 21 months on a tax charge, but a spokesman for Helmsley denied that she ordered the firings.

Charles Kuralt, 59, the anchor of the CBS News program "Sunday Morning," has announced his retirement from the network on May 1, after almost four decades on the air.

Toni Braxton won awards for best single and best album and Whitney Houston was named entertainer of the year at the eighth annual Soul Train Music Awards.

Dan Quayle, the former U.S. vice president, plans to write a weekly newspaper column for worldwide distribution, according to Creative Syndicate. Quayle's column, which will debut around May 1, will cover national politics, world affairs and other topics.

The Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra under French director Esa-Pekka Salonen begins a two-week tour of four Asian cities this week, with the first of seven concerts in Taipei.

Veteran actor Tony Curtis, 68, launched the first British show of his paintings this week at the Catto Gallery in Hampstead. Sales have been brisk, the gallery says.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Appears on Pages 4 & 21

French Curators Picked For 2 Major Art Shows

New York Times Service

French curators will be in charge of the next incarnations of Europe's two most important surveys of international contemporary art. Catherine David, 39, curator of the Galerie Nationale du Jeu de Paume in Paris, is to be the commissioner of "Documents 10," the prestigious survey of contemporary art in Kassel, Germany, in 1997. Jean Clair, 54, an art historian who is director of the Musée Picasso in Paris, has been chosen commissioner of visual arts, the biggest part of the Venice Biennale, for 1995.

WEATHER

Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by AccuWeather.

Europe	Today	High	Low	Temp	Wind	W	High	Low	Temp	Wind	W
Algeria	10/18	10/18	5	21/20	13/15	8	8	8	8	8	8
Amsterdam	6/43	2/25	3	6/48	4/26	5	5	5	5	5	5
Antwerp	10/18	3/27	3	11/24	2/23	3	3	3	3	3	3
Athens	18/24	8/48	3	17/22	8/48	3	3	3	3	3	3
Batavia	17/24	7/44	3	16/24	11/21	3	3	3	3	3	3
Belgrade	12/21	1/11	3	9/16	1/14	3	3	3	3	3	3
Berlin	4/28	4/28	3	6/43	2/28	3	3	3	3	3	3
Bombay	7/14	3/37	3	10/50	2/25	3	3	3	3	3	3
Buenos Aires	6/43	1/21	3	8/43	1/24	3	3	3	3	3	3
Copenhagen	5/25	4/28	3	2/35	3/27	3	3	3	3	3	3
Dallas	10/18	11/25	3	20/28	13/15	8	8	8	8	8	8
Dublin	7/14	6/43	3	9/14	2/28	3	3	3	3	3	3
Edinburgh	6/43	3/27	3	8/43	1/31	3	3	3	3	3	3
Frankfurt	10/18	1/24	3	14/27	7/44	3	3	3	3	3	3
Geneva	11/23	4/28	3	12/27	5/41	3	3	3	3	3	3
Helsinki	3/27	4/28	3	3/27	2/18	3	3	3	3	3	3
London	14/21	6/43	3	11/22	3/37	3	3	3	3	3	3
Los Angeles	24/25	14/27	3	23/27	16/21	3	3	3	3	3	3
Madrid	10/18	11/25	3	10/28	12/23	3	3	3	3	3	3
Moscow	12/23	1/14	3	14/27	8/43	3	3	3	3	3	3
Munich	5/25	3/27	3	1/34	5/24	3	3	3	3	3	3
New York	5/41	3/27	3	7/44	1/21	3	3	3	3	3	3
Osaka	10/18	11/25	3	20/28	13/15	8	8	8	8	8	8
Paris	6/43	1/24	3	13/27	3/27	3	3	3	3	3	3
Prague	3/27	4/28	3	4/28	3/29	3	3	3	3	3	3
Rio de Janeiro	1/24	4/28	3	1/21	4/28	3	3	3	3	3	3
Rome	16/21	3/25	3	16/21	4/29	3	3	3	3	3	3
Sao Paulo	10/18	11/25	3	20/28	13/15	8	8	8	8	8	8
Seoul	5/25	3/27	3	1/34	5/24	3	3	3	3	3	3
Stockholm	7/14	6/43	3	9/14	2/28	3	3	3	3	3	3
Taipei	3/27	4/28	3	3/27	2/18	3	3	3	3	3	3
Vancouver	12/23	3/27	3	12/23	7/44	3	3	3	3	3	3
Warsaw	6/43	1/24	3	8/43	1/24	3	3	3	3	3	3
Winnipeg	16/21	3/25	3	16/21	4/29	3	3	3	3	3	3
Zurich	6/43	1/24	3	12/23	4/29	3	3	3	3	3	3

North America Gold weather and a bit of rain and wet snow in the Northeast. Friday will break for partly sunny and milder weather over the weekend. Midweek weather from Kansas City, Mo., to Chicago Friday will turn quite cold. Madrid and Lisbon will have sunny, mild weather this weekend.

Middle East	Today	High	Low	Temp	Wind	W	High	Low	Temp	Wind	W
Bahia	21/20	12/25	3	21/20	14/27	3	3	3	3	3	3
Buenos Aires	24/25	14/27	3	23/27	16/21	3	3	3	3	3	3
Cairo	24/25	14/27	3	23/27	16/21	3	3	3	3	3	3
Guatemala	17/22	4/28	3	17/22	8/48	3	3	3	3	3	3
Havana	17/22	4/28	3	17/22	8/48	3	3	3	3	3	3
Jerusalem	17/22	4/28	3	17/22	8/48	3	3	3	3	3	3
Los Angeles	24/25	14/27	3	23/27	16/21	3	3	3	3	3	3
Manila	24/25	14/27	3	23/27	16/21	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mexico City	24/25	14/27	3	23/27	16/21	3	3	3	3	3	3
Panama	24/25	14/27	3	23/27	16/21	3	3	3	3	3	3
San Francisco	24/25	14/27	3	23/27	16/21	3	3	3	3	3	3
Santiago	24/25	14/27	3	23/27	16/21	3	3	3	3	3	3
Tel Aviv	24/25	14/27	3	23/27	16/21	3	3	3	3	3	3
Tokyo	24/25	14/27	3	23/27	16/21	3	3	3	3	3	3
Yokohama	24/25	14/27	3	23/27	16/21	3	3	3	3	3	3

Asia	Today	High	Low	Temp	Wind	W	High	Low	Temp	Wind	W
Bangkok	32/31	27/30	3	34/33	26/29	3	3	3	3	3	3
Beijing	18/21	3/27	3	12/23	1/24	3	3	3	3	3	3
Hong Kong	20/28	17/22	3	21/20	17/22	3	3	3	3	3	3
Manila	32/31	27/30	3	34/33	26/29	3	3	3	3	3	3
New Delhi	32/31	27/30	3	34/33	26/29	3	3	3	3	3	3
Seoul	11/23	4/28	3	11/23	4/28	3	3	3	3	3	3
Singapore	14/27	7/44	3	14/27	8/48	3	3	3	3	3	3
Taipei	31/28	24/25	3	31/28	24/25	3	3	3	3	3	3
Tokyo	21/20	17/22	3	21/20	17/22	3	3	3	3	3	3
Yokohama	11/23	4/28	3	11/23	4/28	3	3	3	3	3	3

Africa	Today	High	Low	Temp	Wind	W	High	Low	Temp	Wind	W
Algeria	17/22	4/28	3	17/22	8/48	3	3	3	3	3	3
Cairo	24/25	14/27	3	23/27	16/21	3	3	3	3	3	3
Guatemala	17/22	4/28	3	17/22	8/48	3	3	3	3	3	3
Havana	17/22	4/28	3	17/22	8/48	3	3	3	3	3	3
Jerusalem	17/22	4/28	3	17/22	8/48	3	3	3	3	3	3
Los Angeles	24/25	14/27	3	23/27	16/21	3	3	3	3	3	3
Manila	24/25	14/27	3	23/27	16/21	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mexico City	24/25	14/27	3	23/27	16/21	3	3	3	3	3	3
Panama	24/25	14/27	3	23/27	16/21	3	3	3	3	3	3
San Francisco	24/25	14/27	3	23/27	16/21	3	3	3	3	3	3
Santiago	24/25	14/27	3	23/27	16/21	3	3	3	3	3	3
Tel Aviv	24/25	14/27	3	23/27	16/21	3	3	3	3	3	3